The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CCXXIV. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO RAISE MORE MONEY.

Figures for the Board of Equalization to Study.

INCREASED ILLINOIS VALUES.

For 1891 They Foot Up $10,266,698 Over Those of 1890.

COOK COUNTY GAINS $7,973,785.

Methods of Assessors in Determining Results to Be Inquired Into.

INFORMATION DESIRED ABOUT CHICAGO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The State Board of Equalization convened at 10 o'clock this morning, Auditor of State Pavey in the chair. All of the members, with two exceptions, were present. There was little to be done in the way of routine business, but several highly important matters came by indirection and the session was quite interesting. It goes without saying that Cook County will get a raise. The country members favor it and some of those from Cook will not make vigorous protest against a moderate increase in the assessment. It will be interesting to see what the local assessors have done this year, and the subjoined table will show the assessment by counties and the increase or decrease over the figures of last year.

	Assessment for 1891.	Increase over 1890.	Decrease from 1890.
Adams	$ 13,557,233	$ 12,430	$ .....
Alexander	2,287,835	23,846	.....
Bond	2,497,664	220,395	.....
Boone	3,183,755	.....	105,321
Brown	1,268,805	.....	58,853
Bureau	10,144,490	62,650	.....
Calhoun	1,499,885	251,370	.....
Carroll	4,306,420	13,572	.....
Cass	3,705,884	47,238	.....
Champaign	10,108,564	77,317	.....
Christian	6,862,506	.....	172,096
Clark	4,533,814	43,031	.....
Clay	1,674,703	98,400	.....
Clinton	2,790,566	.....	37,133
Coles	5,616,341	14,676	.....
Cook	196,146,343	7,973,785	.....
Crawford	1,711,425	86,685	.....
Cumberland	1,115,310	.....	57,699
De Kalb	7,797,655	.....	152,780
De Witt	4,005,427	.....	73,483
Douglas	3,971,950	200,006	.....
Dupage	5,835,254	206,251	.....
Edgar	5,770,813	122,357	.....
Edwards	1,693,066	36,672	.....
Effingham	2,187,991	.....	55,545
Fayette	3,021,038	431,317	.....
Ford	3,454,385	24,393	.....
Franklin	1,347,061	339,576	.....
Fulton	7,851,330	.....	1,126,964
Gallatin	1,104,579	63,166	.....
Greene	5,177,700	271,724	.....
Grundy	4,172,393	53,616	.....
Hamilton	1,201,919	43,193	.....
Hancock	7,601,658	32,815	.....
Hardin	873,612	14,194	.....
Henderson	2,672,368	156,963	.....
Henry	9,363,547	.....	410,458
Iroquois	8,943,496	.....	93,053
Jackson	2,218,751	83,785	.....
Jasper	1,423,824	2,222	.....
Jefferson	2,683,370	55,943	.....
Jersey	3,112,810	.....	32,927
Jo Daviess	4,306,126	.....	30,449
Johnson	1,190,463	177,648	.....
Kane	11,378,184	537,041	.....
Kankakee	4,573,308	.....	23,587
Kendall	2,782,276	64,843	.....
Knox	9,454,678	271,195	.....
Lake	6,131,149	380,074	.....
La Salle	17,234,130	.....	43,061
Lawrence	2,372,343	.....	13,477
Lee	7,573,096	.....	34,836
Livingston	9,268,545	157,640	.....
Logan	7,646,880	13,804	.....
Macon	11,477,403	46,262	.....
Macoupin	7,159,349	40,189	.....
Madison	13,448,746	.....	753,423
Marion	3,361,328	.....	40,660
Marshall	3,470,730	12,248	.....
Mason	6,550,975	.....	77,725
Massac	2,131,000	19,295	.....
Mc Lean	15,731,151	157,533	.....
Menard	4,530,943	17,675	.....
Mercer	5,616,751	.....	22,206
Monroe	2,490,648	36,153	.....
Montgomery	5,802,240	.....	163,336
Morgan	11,966,787	116,119	.....
Moultrie	3,569,320	.....	19,113
Ogle	7,930,754	.....	228,658
Peoria	15,784,596	.....	365,194
Perry	1,774,552	.....	180,153
Piatt	4,619,287	169,485	.....
Pike	5,704,256	.....	145,616
Pope	976,936	.....	3,471
Pulaski	867,721	16,561	.....
Putnam	1,435,008	.....	2,479
Randolph	3,509,160	32,796	.....
Richland	1,673,240	3,548	.....
Rock Island	7,160,696	144,379	.....
Saline	1,202,103	.....	53,306
Sangamon	17,205,319	45,960	.....
Schuyler	3,230,469	.....	121,847
Scott	2,565,380	.....	60,594
Shelby	5,972,362	.....	76,647
Stark	3,269,488	.....	599,053
St. Clair	14,563,213	325,393	.....
Stephenson	8,529,306	26,160	.....
Taswell	7,171,066	.....	17,152
Union	1,751,366	65,537	.....
Vermilion	10,602,385	280,915	.....
Wabash	1,662,670	.....	99,436
Warren	6,261,178	.....	239,996
Washington	3,129,223	52,808	.....
Wayne	1,766,306	72,305	.....
White	1,565,833	73,925	.....
Whiteside	7,737,924	.....	49,096
Will	12,030,713	455,942	.....
Williamson	1,876,690	116,655	.....
Winnebago	11,845,836	1,257,125	.....
Woodford	6,480,633	.....	64,695
Total	$737,816,405	$16,440,088	$6,173,390

Cook County's Increase.

The total increase is $10,266,698, of which Cook contributes over three-quarters, or $7,973,785. Franklin, St. Clair, Madison, and Winnebago also show large increases. The appreciation of values in the counties above named, except Franklin, are easily accounted for, but no one here can give any good reason for the marked increase in Franklin to net $339,576, unless the Assessors down that way haven't been doing their duty in years gone by and allowed a good deal of property to escape with a low valuation. Now note the Tenth District: Fulton, decrease $1,126,964; Knox, increase $271,195; Peoria, decrease $365,194; Stark, decrease $599,053. These are among the most prosperous counties in the State outside of Cook, and yet they show a net decrease of $1,820,106. The reason for this is charged up to the member of the State Board for the Tenth, who is said to have given the tip to the local Assessors to make a low valuation. Judge Scott of Morgan referred to this state of affairs this morning when he said no member of the board had a right to tell an Assessor what he should do or to recommend a low assessment. The increase in Cook may be confidently expected. The members had not fairly gotten themselves in their chairs this morning before Mr. Glenn opened fire with the following resolution:

Further Information Desired.

Resolved, That for the information and use of this board the Committee on the Equalization of Town Lots make an investigation of the records of Cook County and obtain a list of sales of at least 100 lots or pieces of property, which sales were made on or near May 1, 1891, said list to comprise improved or unimproved lots of different characters situated in the different localities in the City of Chicago and Cook County; that said committee file with the Secretary of this board on or before Sept. 1, 1891, said list with a description of said lots and pieces of property, with the consideration paid and received for the transfer of the same, together with the assessment on each lot or piece for the year 1891, and that said committee make an investigation of such other lots and pieces of property in Cook County or other counties of the State as, in the judgment of the committee, will aid the board in making an equitable equalization of the assessments throughout the State, and

Resolved, That the Committee on Lands make an investigation of the property assessed as lands in the different localities in Cook County and file in writing with the Secretary of this board, on or before said date, a description of a sufficient number of tracts of land with the values thereof, as ascertained by sales recently made or otherwise, as will aid this board in determining the value of lands in said county, together with the assessment on each tract of land for the year 1891, and that said committee may make a like investigation in the other counties as in the judgment of the committee will aid this board in making a fair equalization.

Resolved, That the Committee on Personal Property make an investigation of the assessments of personal property in Cook County and also in other counties and file a report of the same, giving an estimated real value and the assessed value, and such other information in reference thereto as will aid this board in making an equitable equalization on the property throughout the State, said report to be filed on or before the date above named.

Maj. Blodgett offered an amendment including in the purview of the examination other counties whose assessments show a decrease. Mr. Glenn accepted the suggestion and by agreement the consideration of the resolution was postponed and made a special order for this day one week. It will be adopted, it is believed, without serious objection or debate. The country members in the main want to saddle as much as possible on Cook and the Cook County men say all they want is fair play and decent treatment.

Mr. Neff's Views of the Increase of Cook.

In this connection the views of James L. Neff of the Sixth District will prove interesting because of the prominence of the man and the character of his bailiwick, rich in agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Neff says: "Since my connection with the State Board Cook County assessments have always been raised. They will probably be increased no inconsiderable amount this year. The increase grows out of the fact that Cook County assessments have not kept pace with the steady, rapid, and permanent appreciation on the value of all kinds of property. The erection of immense blocks of buildings, costing millions of dollars, the formation and capitalization of numberless corporations, the subdivisions of tracts of land, and the general growth and prosperity of the great city cannot be said to be represented in valuation by the statements to be found in the Assessor's books.

"I think Mr. Glenn's resolution a little premature. It assumes at the outset that Cook County is to be ripped up the back. It is not true that Cook is the only county conspicuous in its shortcomings in this respect. When the returns are carefully considered it will be time enough to determine where the greatest dereliction of duty is. It would not be proper for this board to raise the assessment of Cook for the purpose of crippling the municipal or other authorities, or to raise an additional amount of money to be expended in the interest of the Columbian Exposition. Should it do so it will usurp the province of the Legislature in this respect. Our duty is to equalize, and, so far as possible, make assessments uniform, so that the burden of taxation may be fair and equally distributed."

The board this morning refused to adopt a resolution offered on the last day of the session of last year increasing from five to seven the membership of several important committees, notably assessment of railroad property and the capital stock of corporations. But 5 votes were recorded in favor of the proposition and 14 against. Mr. Powers gave notice of a motion to reconsider, but the Chair ruled him out of order. This was about all the board did, beyond the selection of Mr. Eubanks of the Auditor's office as Secretary, vice A. H. Henkle, resigned, and the election of a doorkeeper. The committees will get at work now before many days. The proceedings of the organization will be watched with great interest as its session will be important.

Warm Commendation of Mr. Henkle.

Upon the presentation by the chairman of the resignation of W. H. Henkle, Secretary of the Board of Equalization, today, Mr. Glenn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be extended to W. H. Henkle, late Secretary of the Board, for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown to its members, and for the great efficiency which he has ever shown in discharge of intricate and important duties connected with the offices.

Mr. Neff, in seconding the adoption of the resolution, said:

Mr. Chirman: I wish, in seconding this motion, to pay a brief tribute to a faithful, competent, and unusually efficient public officer, W. H. Henkle. In his relations to the public he was widely and favorably known. His advice was frequently sought and freely given to the Legislature and other public bodies in relation to the wants and needs of that branch of the public service with which he was so long connected. Uniformly courteous and economical in the disposition of trust funds, his statements and recommendations concerning this department of the State were accepted without controversy or dispute. I happen to know that his services as Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Auditor of Public Accounts were reluctantly dispensed with. He carries with him to a new, and I trust more profitable, field of labor and usefulness the well-wishes of all those who had the good fortune to be connected with him here. As a tribute to his character as a man, and his faithfulness to the public, I desire that the resolution just offered be spread upon the records and made a part of the public proceedings of the board.

OBJECT TO BEING ROBBED BY ALDERMEN.

Cause of the Citizens' Attack on the Kansas City, Kas., Council.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Last night's assault on the City Council of Kansas City, Kas., by the Taxpayers' League set the people of that thrifty Kansas town wild today. The history of the deal through which the town is asked to pay and through which the Council proposes to pay nearly $400,000 for a light plant that would be high at $75,000 is as follows:

Last year resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote favoring the municipal ownership of waterworks and electric light works. Not long ago the Council took up the question and a committee was appointed to make an inspection of the plant and determine whether it was advisable for the city to purchase it. The committee in a short time submitted its report showing it would be cheaper for the city to own its plant if it could be secured at a reasonable price. The committee reported that the company held a "cut-throat" contract with the city and that it would be impracticable to construct a new plant so long as this company held an exclusive franchise.

Mayor Hannan then appointed a committee consisting of three citizens and six Councilmen to open negotiations for the purchase of the plant. This committee went to work and after three weeks submitted a report. They claimed that the actual value of the plant was $137,000 and that it was earning 5 per cent on $400,000. The committee recommended the purchase of the plant for $340,000, providing the company would throw in fifty more feet of ground adjoining the plant and also receipt a $14,000 bill which it now holds against the city. The report was adopted by the Council last night and then the Citizens' League began its bombardment.

Today the league held another meeting and passed resolutions denouncing the action of the Council.

Another aldermanic difficulty began today as the result of the work of the league. R. W. Hilliker, President of the Kansas Bankers' Association, and a member of the World's Fair Commission of that State, and Councilman from the Fifth Ward in Kansas City, Kansas, is to be prosecuted for malfeasance in office. It is alleged that he introduced an ordinance designating depositories for the city's funds, and among other banks was his own—the Central Bank—which recently closed its doors. The prosecution of Mr. Hilliker will be backed up by the Taxpapers' league. City Attorney True drew up the complaint this afternoon.

Means Prohibition for Rural Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Gov. Northend today signed the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of any church or school except in incorporated cities. This means prohibition in Georgia, as either schools or churches exist almost every three miles, and where they do not exist cheap structures will be erected at once.

IS A CITY OF THE DEAD.

NEW YORK MORGUES FILLED WITH VICTIMS OF THE HEAT.

Bellevue Hospital So Crowded That There Are Hardly Enough Beds to Accommodate the Patients—The Register of the Board of Health Reports 156 Deaths in the City Yesterday—Fearful Mortality Among Little Children—Some Pathetic Incidents.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Ninety-four degrees in the shade! Such was the record of the mercury today at half-past 1 p. m. Then came a thunder-storm, followed by a brief and slight relief from the oppressive heat. The rain was scarcely over ere the streets dried up and parched again, and then came another long sweltering evening and night. The storm came to time, as it was promised, but it did little good and only served to raise vain expectations. Although it was not as warm by three and a half degrees today as it was yesterday, yet the death-rate resulting from the heat rolled up to many times that of Monday. The debilitating effects of the previous period of sultriness were all too apparent. Humanity was worn out; there was no vim left to fight against the fatal undertow of the warm wave. Its victims, unconscious and dying, were cast upon the baked and merciless streets as victims of the deadly "sea puss" are cast lifeless and limp upon the gleaming sands of the beach.

New York was a city of mourning.

Death held rampant sway in all its forms. There were 156 deaths in this city today and 121 Monday, according to the official report to Register Nagle of the Board of Health. Of the 156 lives that went out today seventy were of children under five years of age. The little lights are easiest extinguished. In Brooklyn the mortality was also very much increased. A considerable number of the deaths resulted directly from the effects of the heat.

The Dead.

Following is a list of the fatalities reported up to midnight:

AUSTIN, PHILIP, Newark, N. J.
BENNETT, MORRIS, No. 238 East Seventy-seventh street.
BUSHEL, RICHARD, No. 20 President street.
CONNOR, PATRICK, No. 425 West Fifty-fifth street.
EVERSON, ROBERT, Danbury, Conn.
FREY, MILTON, No. 173 Eleventh avenue.
GOIKLE, ROSA, No. 138 West One Hundred and First street.
KELLY, MICHAEL, No. 23 Pell street.
KELLY, THOMAS, No. 512 West Thirtieth street.
KELLY, THOMAS, No. 433 West Forty-sixth street.
LAWRIE, WILLIAM, No. 261 West Thirty-sixth street.
LENTHAUSER, CHARLES, No. 1581 Third avenue.
MCDONOUGH, WILLIAM, No. 1484 Park avenue.
MALTLEY, JOSEPH, No. 443 West Fifty-fourth street.
NATAVI, NICHOLAS, Jersey City, N. J.
O'REILLY, KATE, No. 1783 Bathgate avenue.
O'BRIEN, MICHAEL, Newark, N. J.
RHODES, JOSEPH, No. 543 Hudson street.
STEHOL, CHARLES, No. 206 East Forty-ninth street.
WINSHEIMER, JOHN, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ZITTEL, CHRISTIAN, Houston and Crosby streets.
UNKNOWN MAN, overcome at Jefferson and Henry streets.
UNKNOWN MAN, overcome at Third avenue and Thirty-eighth street.

Dangerously Ill.

The following-named persons were stricken down during the day and are dangerously ill:

FLYNN, PETER, No. 150 Columbia street.
GROGAN, JOHN, No. 124 Navy street.
KENNEDY, THOMAS, a switchman on the City railway.
MONROE, CHARLES, No. 1270 Fulton street.
MCINERNY, NELLIE, No. 26 North Oxford street.
MULHEARY, JOHN, No. 100 Washington street.
RICKETT, CHARLES, No. 351 Sackett street.
SMITH, WILLIAM, No. 475 Adelphi street.
SONGOOD, HENRY, No. 54 North Third street.
STROBECIS, JOSEPH, No. 325 Stagg street.
SHAN, FURMAN, Minneola, L. I.
WINTER, CHARLES, No. 490 Fifth street.

More Suffering and Lots of It.

When New Yorkers arose this morning after a listless, sleepless night they knew without being told that there was more suffering at hand and lots of it. The same ominous pall of haze still hung over the city and hugged the heat down with a close embrace around Manhattan Island. The wilting process was not gradual. A trip down-town was all that was needed to accomplish it. Haggard faces, untidy dress, and a general lack of common politeness were the rules, not the exceptions.

According to the weather report the whole country from Illinois eastward was still ingulfed in the warm wave and will stay there probably until tomorrow, when the wave is expected to wash itself off into the Atlantic Ocean. Then there is the promise of a cool spell, which is now being prepared somewhere out in Dakota.

It was a day of sad incidents. The clang of the ambulance rose often above the din of the street, and many a white ribbon hung limp from East Side door-knobs. On the slabs in the morgue lay many bodies and the cots in the hospital wards were nearly all full.

"If this terrible hot weather continues another day there won't be beds enough in this institution to accommodate the patients," said Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital.

Effects of a Sunstroke.

The effects of a sunstroke are generally permanent, physicians assert. If the victim does not die immediately his death is hastened, and his constitution surely debilitated for the rest of his life. Very few people know just what a death from sunstroke is. It is usually a painless, unconscious death, but there are frequent instances when from a complication of other causes it is accompanied with great agony. Two or three such cases were reported today.

At a meeting of the Health Board today a report from the Sanitary committee showing how it is possible for people to avoid suffering in hot weather was read and given to the public.

Two especially pathetic incidents occurred today. The air was stifling in the back tenement at No. 10 Leads street. Mrs. Sohichowtz Shichowtys, who lives there, hoped that her sick baby could get a breath of fresh air out on the fire escape. She placed him there, but could not watch him, for the work had to be done that there might be bread. The baby fell through the slats and was dashed to death below.

The heat had also affected little 9-months-old Arthur Michaelo. His mother took him in her arms and started for a hospital, with a blind idea that he would be all right there. When she held him out to the attendant at Chambers street the child was dead.

Made Mad by the Heat.

The heat drove John Keppler out of his mind and into the belief that he was being pursued by wild beasts. At the Yorkville Police Court he made it lively for half a dozen policemen, asserting that they were the wild beasts and defending himself as best he could.

To those who had the vigor to admire it the shower was a beautiful sight. The sun kept on shining, and, reflecting on the drops, it looked like a rain of diamonds. The indefatigable Broadway curbstone merchant was alive to the needs of the great public. He blossomed out with a stock of handkerchiefs at nominal prices, and did a rushing business with the perspiring multitude.

The mosquito plague showed no signs of abatement. The policemen doing duty on Jersey City Heights have found them almost unendurable, especially at night. Some brilliant-minded bluecoat conceived the idea of a helmet with a net attachment and received permission to wear [illegible]. His example was quickly followed by [illegible] members of the force, and last night a Jersey police man presented a quaint appearance. The new head dress consists of a mosquito netting in the form of a bag drawn over the helmet and gathered around the throat. The wearers pronounced it a great success. Several mills on the Hudson and in New Jersey were closed on account of the heat.

HOT ALL OVER THE EAST.

Saratoga Springs Deserted with Perspiring Visitors—At Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—It was even hotter today than yesterday. The mercury [illegible] up to 88° this afternoon. A brisk shower cooled the air for a short time, but this morning the heat has returned. The arrivals here have been almost unprecedented, especially from New York, and all the hotels, big and little, are crowded. Many persons are [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—Philadelphia led all the cities of the United States yesterday in the degree of heat attained, the mercury standing at 97°. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning registered 80°, two degrees higher than at the same hour yesterday. As the day advanced the heat increased, and at 2:30 this afternoon the same thermometers were standing at 95°.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 11.—Last night was one of the hottest of the year. At no time between 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 6 o'clock this morning did the mercury go below the 75 notch, the minimum being reached about 5 o'clock last evening. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury in the official thermometer marked 78. At 11 o'clock it had crossed the 87 notch. In the down-town districts the heat in the streets about noon was such as to drive people in doors, and even on the shady sides of the principal thoroughfares few people were to be seen. While the heat today is fully as intense it was yesterday, fewer prostrations have been reported. In the mills the men suffered terribly and in many instances had to quit in consequence. A storm visited the city about 2:30 p. m., which had the effect of cooling the atmosphere and tonight the air is pleasant compared to the two previous nights.

DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING.

Several Barns Fired and Destroyed—High Winds in Illinois.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A hurricane passed over Decatur today, doing considerable damage to shade trees and weak buildings. Lightning destroyed Dr. Clark's barn at Niantic; loss, $300. The widow Kizer's barn also was burned. In Decatur the homes of William Tell and Mrs. Louise Kemper were struck by lightning, but not seriously damaged. Part of the steeple on Stapp's chapel, near the Methodist church, was blown off. The Wood & Combs elevator at Latham was blown down last night, entailing a loss of $3,000.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—During a heavy thunder-storm in this vicinity last night a barn near the Wisconsin State line, owned by Nicholas Williams, was struck by lightning and with adjacent buildings totally destroyed. About eighty tons of hay were consumed.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Just before the noon hour at Pisgah Bluffs today an inky black cloud suddenly spread from bluff to bluff which seemed to portend some disaster of wind or storm. The rain soon came down in torrents and the lightning's glare with the terrible and constant roar of the thunder made the stoutest hearts quail. During the storm the valuable carriage horses were killed by lightning, owned severally by John A. Shephard, E. A. Meyers, and J. K. Cadwallader, all of Jeffersonville. The horses were worth from $300 to $500 each. Other horses were knocked down, but were resuscitated. It is remarkable that there were no other casualties.

CARLTON, Minn., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning a heavy hailstorm passed over the region of Sawyer and Big Lake, totally destroying garden and crops of all kinds. The heaviest part of the storm passed directly over a village of Chippewa Indians, one mile north of Sawyer, demolishing a number of huts. No deaths are reported.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Capt. Orville Green, steamer Griffin, arrived up here late this evening and reports that a fireman by the name of Ernst was overcome by heat while the steamer was coming up the river and died shortly after. His body will be shipped to Buffalo.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S NEWPORT BALL.

The Event of the Season at Rough Point Last Evening—Beautiful Decorations.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The event thus far of the Newport season was the grand ball given tonight by Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt at Rough Point. The torrid heat of yesterday and this morning gave way to a cool breeze, and for this the 300 or more guests, as well as Mrs. Vanderbilt, gave thanks. The stone bridge at the edge of the lawn, against which the angry breakers dash with relentless fury, was illuminated with calcium lights, the effect resembling a stage scene in a modern theater. A hundred or more fairy lamps with delicately-tinted shades were placed on and about the rocks along the shore and on the ground, and these tiny lamps were also placed around and across the stone bridge. The grounds were also brilliantly illuminated with small electric lamps and Chinese lanterns. It was a weird and picturesque scene.

The house decorations were superb, although not needed, in view of the elaborate fittings and furnishings of this modern Newport cottage. The Louis XV. salon, which was not finished when Mrs. Vanderbilt gave her housewarming ball last year, was thrown open tonight and it was greatly admired. A fortune was spent for floral decorations alone. Dancing took place in the large hall in the center of the house and opening from the main floor to the roof.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is as young and pretty as ever, wore a pink satin gown embroidered with lilies of the valley, and a ruby diamond necklace and a pair of ruby rings in her hair. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Reid, wife of Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister to Paris, who was attired in a blue satin gown embroidered with gold. Miss Edith Grant, sister of Miss Adele Grant, who has made such a social success in London, and Miss Spriggy Post, niece of the hostess, also assisted in receiving, and wore white silk dresses and diamonds.

All the society people were present, and to give a list would simply be a repetition of Newport's blue book. The diplomatic corps was represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Minister; M. Roustan, the French Minister; Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, and Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister. Everybody was out, and the ball will pass into Newport's history as the grandest affair ever attempted.

BUILT TO PUMP WATER FOR CHICAGO.

New Machinery Constructed in Milwaukee Tested and Found Perfect.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Assistant City Engineer Feind of Chicago today inspected the first of the new engines built by the E. P. Allis company of this city for the new Fourteenth street pumping station at Chicago. He found it satisfactory in every respect. Tomorrow the work of taking the engine apart will be begun, and next week it will be in Chicago. Work is under way on the other two engines building for the same pumping station.

BOMBARDED THE SKIES.

FARWELL'S RAIN-MAKERS ABUNDANTLY SUCCESSFUL IN TEXAS.

"Rackarock" Bombs Exploded in the Heavens Brings Forth Heavy Showers—Rain Falls Steadily for Six Hours Over an Area of 1,000 Square Miles—Nelson Morris' Ranch Near Midland the Scene of the Experiments—The Senator-Inventor Talks.

MIDLAND, Tex., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The rainfall expedition sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under the charge of R. G. Dyrenforth arrived at Midland last week, and yesterday scored its first success. Last week was spent in conveying the supplies to the ranch of Nelson Morris of Chicago, which is located twenty-three miles north of this place. Saturday and Monday part of the apparatus was set up and a test of it was made in which a number of blasts were fired.

The explosions of "rackarock" bombs caused great concussions, and were heard and felt distinctly at a considerable distance from the field of operations. The explosives were all fired from the ground by means of electric batteries. The trial was made primarily to test the apparatus, and was not calculated to be on a scale extensive enough to secure rain. However, in about ten hours after the explosions clouds began to form and gather over the Morris ranch and surrounding country, and about seventeen hours after the operations the rain began to fall in copious quantities.

The storm seemed to gather directly over the ranch and the fall of rain was heaviest at that point. The storm extended over a space of 1,000 square miles and at the ranch the rain continued to fall for a space of six hours. About two inches fell at that point. This storm breaks a drought of long duration in this locality and is the best rain that has fallen on the Morris ranch for more than a year. All the apparatus will be in position in a few days when full trial will be made, which will be watched with greatest interest.

Ex-Senator Farwell's recipe for producing rain would seem to be an unqualified success, judging from the following telegram, which he received yesterday morning:

MIDLAND, Tex., Aug. 10.—C. B. Farwell, Chicago: Preliminary. Fired some explosives yesterday afternoon. Raining hard today.

R. G. DYRENFORTH.

"That looks like success," said Mr. Farwell. "It shows the efficacy of my theory and this, you know, is merely the preliminary experiment. I have had the utmost confidence in my theory right along and naturally I think none the less of it because it is my own. I worked hard to get the appropriation through and Mr. Dyrenforth is carrying on the experiments. If rain can be produced by the aid of explosives, and this preliminary experiment would tend to prove such a theory, the discovery will be of incalculable benefit to the West and Southwest. The first cost will naturally be expensive, and we expect to use the entire appropriation—$9,000—for these experiments, but after the practicability of the theory is demonstrated beyond a doubt the cost will be lessened; there will be improvements and cheaper methods discovered."

The theory of producing rain by the use of explosives was taken up by Senator Farwell some time ago. His idea was to blast the upper atmosphere with charges of explosives sent up in balloons. Congress was asked for an appropriation and finally the Senator was awarded $9,000. Mr. Dyrenforth was engaged to conduct the experiments and about Aug. 1, with a corps of assistants, he left Washington for Texas to test the Senator's theory.

RAIN COMES TO SAVE THE CORN.

Heavy Showers Throughout Kansas Assure an Abundant Harvest.

EMPORIA, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Three and three-tenths inches of rain fell here this morning in a little over an hour. A fine shower also fell in the evening previous, which gives assurance of an abundant corn crop, as the rain was general throughout the State.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—There was a good rainfall here this morning, but it was not nearly so heavy as in the southern, central, and western portions of the State. Dispatches from along the line of the Santa Fé road show the country traversed by that system was thoroughly drenched. In some places the fall amounted to over three inches in little more than an hour today. Rain makes the corn crop certain, recent weather having been more favorable than was expected.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The drought in this county of seven weeks' duration was broken today by copious rains, which, although late, will do much toward ameliorating the distressing condition of the crops and fruits. The day to noon was the hottest ever known, the thermometer registering 101°. There were numerous prostrations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Rain fell over most of Minnesota and portions of North Dakota last night, cooling the atmosphere to such an extent that the temperature ranges from 70° to 76° today. Harvesting is proceeding in all the central counties of Minnesota, and the yield will average twenty bushels to the acre. Farmers in Southern Minnesota are thrashing, and the yield runs all the way from eighteen to forty-four bushels to the acre, the average being about twenty-two. Northern Minnesota farmers will not begin reaping until next week. Grain there is heavy, though damaged to some extent by blight and rust. The heat has injured the color of the grain somewhat, and the grade of a great deal of it will be No. 2 Northern. A great hail-storm prevailed during the night around Springfield, Minn., but the grain was mostly in shock and suffered but little.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—This section of Nebraska has had an abundance of rain and crops would not seriously suffer if not another drop fell for two weeks. The rains have been more frequent than during any summer for six years past, and they have been accompanied with cool weather. This has given weeds a great start on one hand and delayed the growth of corn on the other. Four days of uninterruptedly hot weather has improved corn wonderfully. It is believed rain cannot further damage it.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL SINKING FAST.

The Poet-Politician Unconscious at a Late Hour and His Case Almost Hopeless.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—[Special]—The condition of James Russell Lowell late tonight was pronounced extremely critical. His physician, who has been at his bedside constantly since yesterday, said Mr. Lowell was unconscious and sinking fast. His constitution is undermined, and this, with the trouble with his liver and weaknesses incident to his age, renders the case almost hopeless. The intense heat, too, is proving a serious element.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY LIVES LOST.

Result of a Reckless Race Between Two Steamers Near Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—Advices from Yokohama give further particulars of the sinking of the steamer Tamaye Maru and the drowning of 260 passengers. The Tamaye Maru and another steamer, the Miyoshi Maru, were racing when the latter steered across the Tamaye's course and the vessels collided. The Tamaye Maru sank immediately, and only about sixty people who were on the deck were rescued.

Effect of Unrequited Love.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Hauffman, who is suspected of having blown up Richard Juvenal's house last night, was arrested today. The woman is an ex-sweetheart of Juvenal's. The only person injured was Mrs. Ricketts.

BULLETIN

—OF—

TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

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7 Railroads in the United States Making Money

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9 Ellis Island, the New Landing for Immigrants
Uncle Sam Negotiating for St. Thomas.
New Plan for Paying City Assessments.
Merchants on the Inter-State Exposition.

10 Judge Tuley Scores the Parties to a Suit.

12 Ireland's Share in the Two Irish Picnics.

CHICAGO ALDERMEN AT PHILADELPHIA.

They Examine the Elevated Tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—No more pleasant or profitable day has been spent by the Chicago Aldermen since they left home than today. A portion of the committee the first thing this morning jumped into carriages and drove out along the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania system. About 9 o'clock the delegation, headed by Madden, went to the City Hall and called upon Samuel L. Smedley, the Chief of the Bureau of Surveys. Mr. Smedley has been the head of this bureau for twenty years and was abundantly able to answer all questions and furnish any facts regarding the elevation of the Pennsylvania tracks and the projected work of the Reading railroad. The Pennsylvania company has a mile and three-quarters of elevated road in this city, and for a distance of five miles from the depot operates its tracks without crossing a single street intersection at grade. Beyond the elevated tracks the road runs along the side of a hill and the tracks are either crossed by viaducts or by subways. The company controlled sufficient property on either side of the tracks on the side of this hill to avoid paying any land damages. It built the viaducts. The elevated section of the terminal is earthwork inclosed by retaining walls, the first portion of which is a series of stone arches. The space beneath the arches is used for storage purposes. The arches spanning the streets are larger than the others and extend from building line to building line. The head room is fourteen feet. The Reading road is building a most extensive elevated terminal here. It has acquired an additional right of way extending from its present depot half a mile farther into the city and will build a new depot at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets. The first half-mile of the elevated structure is now completed. It is earthwork closed in by masonry. The streets are spanned with stone arches, which clear the building line and give a head room of twenty feet. The next half mile is completed and is steel plate and girder structural work and the same as the iron structural work of the Pennsylvania company terminal at Jersey City, the right of way accommodating six tracks. The question of building the tracks to the city limits is now being agitated.

After the members of the committee had gained what information was desired regarding elevated tracks from Mr. Smedley they were ushered to Mayor Stewart's office, where a half hour was most pleasantly spent in discussing municipal improvements in general and comparing the system of municipal government in vogue in Philadelphia with that of Chicago. Mr. McAbee was particularly interested in the charitable institutions, and Assistant City Engineer Cook discussed matters relating to the water supply with his Honor. The committee was then shown through Philadelphia's $14,000,000 city h

IT WILL GO TO FLOWER.

AFTER LONG WAITING HE IS TO BE GIVEN THE TOP OF THE TICKET.

It Is Asserted That the New York Democracy Is Practically a Unit on This Point—Sheehan to Be His Running Mate—Too Late for Gov. Hill—Maryland Farmers—Mills Makes a Trade—General Political News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—It looks like Saratoga Sept. 15 or 16. It looks like Flower and Sheehan. Such are the indications regarding the time and place for the Democratic State convention and the ticket it will bring forth. Signs of political activity abounded in and about the Hoffman House today. From morning till night the members of the Democratic State Committee were arriving. The committee meets tomorrow at 11 o'clock. It won't take long to issue a call for the convention. Down in their hearts nine out of ten of the thirty-four members are in favor of Saratoga. Its fine hotels, its bracing air, and other things have great attractions. As to the State ticket there was a general feeling among the members that Flower would have no real opposition for the gubernatorial nomination. This has been almost a foregone conclusion since spring. Nevertheless it is funny. For years Mr. Flower has been trying to get the nomination without the ghost of a chance. He was cajoled by the leaders of both factions, bled and dumped over and over again. Now he has both factions. This is not due to superior talent or to any abiding strength as a politician. The nomination of Flower is simply a party necessity. Neither side is enthusiastic over his candidacy, yet both will stand by him willingly to the end.

Democrats generally believe that Flower will carry the State by a large majority. Speaker Sheehan says by 70,000. But Sheehan expects to ride in the same wagon and his predictions may be overenthusiastic. At the same time "Ed" Murphy, who will drive the wagon and who never loses his head, says Sheehan may not be far out of the way. Every Democrat talked with, and they were from all over the State, felt that it was simply a question this fall of the size of the Democratic majority. The appointment of Fassett to the collectorship, they said, had so angered the Miller men up the State that nothing on earth could now bring harmony to the Republican ranks. If a Miller man heads the ticket Platt will trade him for Senatorial votes, if a Platt man is nominated the Miller men will sulk in their tents. Hence the Democrats say they can run any man and elect him. Such a condition of affairs undoubtedly makes Gov. Hill anxious to try it a third time himself. But it is too late now. Things have gone too far. Murphy is pledged to Flower, Tammany is for him, and the Governor could not prevent Flower's nomination if he tried.

The Brooklyn members are in the dumps. They find no up-State man for Chapin, and Hill powerless to dictate the nomination of their Mayor. They have been and are still counting on Hill's power. It is a broken reed. Boss McLaughlin is hard at work and threatening all sorts of direful things. David is certainly in an uncomfortable position. About all that Kings can reasonably expect is the nomination of District-Attorney Eidgeway for the Supreme Court. Even this many is denied to the delegation across the bridge. The prize may go to a young Albany lawyer, Mr. Rosenthal.

The nomination of Speaker Sheehan for Lieutenant-Governor is deemed a pretty sure thing. Sheehan is the favorite for the place. He has hosts of friends. "Ed" Murphy, Tammany, King's County, and many country delegates will be for him. He is working hard, and he has got to work hard in spite of a seeming walk-over.

Where is Gen. Jones? Attending to his knitting. Jones is hardly mentioned in connection with the nomination, yet he will be heard from. He will not have, nor did he ever expect to have, very much strength in the convention. But after the convention the Binghamton scalemaker will teach the bosses who have thrown him over a severe lesson. He will run on a third ticket if he is not labored with long and well.

Mingling with the members of the State committee in the hotel corridors were Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, the President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and many members of its Executive committee. The committee held a special meeting in Room No. 9, and listened to Secretary Gardiner's report on the growth and prospects of the organization. Among those present were Robert S. Monroe of New York, Alexander T. Ankeny of Minnesota, George H. Gumbert of New Jersey, Bradley G. Schley of Wisconsin, Harry W. Rusk of Maryland, and Clerk Charles de Fuest of the New York State Assembly. The latter was proxy for Roswell P. Flower, who had been told by "Ed" Murphy to stay in Watertown in order to escape all newspaper interviewers.

"If you open your mouth," said Chairman Murphy to Flower, "it will cost you the nomination for Governor."

The Executive committee of the Democratic Clubs, after hearing a favorable report from its Secretary, discussed plans for organization all the afternoon in executive session. It is the general desire to keep a good deal of powder dry for 1892 and not waste it on small game this fall.

WHITE MOVING TOWARD THE FRONT.

Concerning the Republican Candidates for Governor of New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—One effect of the enthusiastic gathering of young Republicans at Syracuse last week is seen in the added interest shown all through the party in the coming campaign. It begins to look as if Andrew D. White would be the candidate for Governor. For three months he has been mentioned among the most prominent of the available candidates. For the last three days this sentiment has been much more marked, especially among the party leaders. The persistence with which Commodore John H. Starin's name has been mentioned grows as the time for the State convention approaches. But Mr. Starin is not in the race, and positively declines to enter the field, and will under no conditions become a candidate for Governor. This, his friends say, is entirely because of business and personal reasons, as he is confident of Republican victory this fall and will do all in his power to bring about this result.

Of the other candidates—the Hon. Frederick Schroeder of Brooklyn, Postmaster Van Cott of New York, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and the Hon. Andrew D. White—the last is now gaining strength with the party leaders as most available. He has great popularity through the country districts, and with the independents and Germans is stronger than any other candidate. If Mr. White is nominated there is a feeling that Benjamin Einstein or Meyer S. Isaacs will be put on the ticket as either State Treasurer or Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Einstein has been a Member of Congress, is a member of the Union League, and has a strong following among the business men of the city.

A HITCH IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Brown's Indorsement Deferred — Pointed Remarks for Senator Gorman's Benefit.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The State Farmers' Alliance, which met here today and was expected to unanimously indorse Frank Brown, the Democratic nominee for Governor, had a lively time over the attempt of politicians to control it. There was a fight over the admission of the Anne Arundel County delegation. Prof. Samuel Gorner, teacher of French in the United States Naval Academy, and Editor W. S. Ridgley of Annapolis objected to their admission, charging that a Suballiance in the county which helped to select the delegates had been illegally organized. It was charged that John Bohlman and Gen. Frank Bond, leading Democrats in the county, had got the Chief Organizer drunk and in that condition had induced him to organize a suballiance. There was a bitter wrangle in the convention over these charges, and this evening the Committee on Credentials threw out the entire Anne Arundel County delegation.

Although it is believed a majority of the convention is in favor of indorsing Brown's nomination, the trouble over the Anne Arundel County delegation put the convention in a bad humor with the Democratic party, and when a Cecil County delegate this evening offered a resolution that the convention indorse Brown several delegates objected, saying he had never declared himself for Alliance principles. Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, but the convention will indorse Brown tomorrow.

"Senator Gorman cannot dictate to us," said one of the Alliance organizers. "We made him take up Brown, and we intend to compel him and the other Democratic bosses to give the farmer further show in the conduct of State affairs and legislation."

President Hugh Mitchell of Port Tobacco presided over the convention. Two-thirds of the counties in the State were represented. President Mitchell's annual report showed that during the year the number of branches had more than doubled from the year previous and the membership increased threefold. Suballiances will be formed in the thirteen districts of Baltimore County with a view to affecting the legislative delegation from that county. The fifty delegates attending the convention claim to represent a constituency which can elect sufficient members to the next Legislature to hold the balance of power.

The convention will be in session two days and will indorse the platform of the Ocala National convention. Democratic politicians are worried at the aggressive attitude of the Alliance and declare that they fear this farmers' movement throughout the whole State a great deal more than they ever did the independent movements in Baltimore City.

HE IS AGAINST THE THIRD PARTY.

The President of the F. M. B. A. Makes a Plain Talk to Farmers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The State encampment of the agricultural and industrial organizations of Illinois opened here today. A severe rain-storm came along about the time for the exercises to begin, and the big crowd expected failed to appear. This was F. M. B. A. day, but only a few leading lights of that organization put in an appearance. Those who remain in the order are too busy and too prosperous to care for such meetings, while some 30,000 members in Illinois have terminated their connection with the organization, reducing the membership by one-half.

Gov. Fifer delivered the address of welcome, in the course of which he congratulated the farmers of Illinois upon the fertility and richness of their possessions and the bountiful harvest of the year and the prospect for good prices. He predicted that Western emigration would soon cease and that good Illinois farm land would soon be worth $100 an acre.

Cicero J. Lindley, President of the F. M. B. A., responded to the address of welcome in behalf of that organization. Judge Lindley talked very plainly. He reviewed the purposes for which the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association was organized, and said it had never been intended by its founders to make it a political organization. He said:

Our members are in too many cases going over old ground, making old mistakes, and devoting precious time and energy to problems already solved. The trouble in securing legislation in our State last winter was the lack of unity among the farmers and their determination to ask everything and to grant nothing. The part the organization had taken in politics led to the fear among the members that one party might gain advantage over the other in the coming contest. Thus were killed many measures which under different circumstances would have passed the Legislature, and, I know from the words of welcome just spoken, would have secured the approval of his Excellency and become laws.

I am firmly convinced that existing evils, whatever they may be, cannot be remedied by radical measures without resulting in material injury to the prosperity of the country; that the remedy is a series of compromises on the part of all concerned. Those engaged in agriculture must concede that others have rights the same as we have. Many of our members have had as parentally no purpose except to drag our organization into the field of politics against the earnest and constant protest of thousands of us in the organization. If any doubt the necessity of avoiding the rock of politics, let them compare the growth and condition of the membership of the lodge in this State this year with last and they will concur with me in the opinion that on that line we must call a halt or all the good we have accomplished will be covered up in the rubbish of the dissolution. At the first meeting of the delegates that formed the federation of the farmer and labor organization of the State that you have welcomed we formulated the only basis on which we can prosper as an organization. That was that every member should be a missionary in his own party to secure the passage of measures favorable to our interests. To that end many of us have earnestly labored, and we believe that the results of the third party movement thus far fully justify us in condemning it. The letters received from all parts of the State I believe there is a determined spirit in the organization to eliminate politics from the order and pursue, as we should, the legitimate ends for which we were incorporated.

This afternoon the speakers were W. T. Stillwell, National President of the F. M. B. A.; John Stelle, the National Secretary; and Helen M. Gougar. The two former opposed the idea of independent political action by the organization. The speakers tonight were State Treasurer Wilson, Judge Wilson, and State Commissioner Coffer. Tomorrow will be the Grange day.

MR. SILVER MILLS MAKES A TRADE.

Swaps His Birthright of Free Speech for Speakership Support.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Roger Q. Mills has reached an understanding with the Cleveland Democrats on the Speakership. He is going to double on his silver record and make a coffer-dam of himself to hold in check the Niagara of free coinage in Congress this winter. In return the tariff reformers are already urging him as the "logical candidate" of the Democratic party for Speaker. They may be able to give him some New England and Eastern votes which were drifting to Crisp. Both parties to the trade are moved by the instinct of self-preservation. Mills has come out with the free-traders' declaration, which was that the free silver issue must be put aside next year and the tariff made the leading question. This is a starter for the tariff reformers in the campaign, Cleveland men, and they have already begun to "educate" the Democratic party against silver inflation.

They All Say So.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Senator James L. Pugh of Alabama has arrived here, accompanied by his family, and will remain for several weeks.

"I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland will again be our candidate for President," said the Senator. "Mr. Cleveland threw away his chances when he wrote the silver letter to the Reform club. He not only injured himself with the Democrats on account of his views expressed in that letter, but on account of the inopportune time at which it was penned. At that time we were working away in the Senate straining every nerve to defeat the force bill by forming an alliance with Western Republicans who favored the free coinage of silver. If James E. Campbell defeats Maj. McKinley for Governor of Ohio it will be impossible to prevent him from receiving the Democratic nomination for President."

Increase of the Vote.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The State Central committee of the People's party met here today with representatives from over thirty county committees. A canvass of the State has been made by Alliance Chairman Dumbell. The report shows that the party has gained over 20 per cent since last election, principally in the cities and towns. The committee established a lecture bureau, which was placed in charge of J. B. French, State Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance. Counties in which there is any doubt of the success of the People's party this year will be supplied with money and speakers liberally, and in none will the Republicans be permitted to elect tickets without a hard fight.

Gen. Palmer in Missouri.

MOBERLY, Mo., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Gen. Palmer addressed the gathering of Western Missouri people here today. After the usual formalities of an introduction he said that men were formerly charged with being more intense in religion than anything else, but he thought Americans were agitated more about their politics sometimes than their religion. He was strong on the point that people ask too much of the government and improperly blame the government for their ills. He paid a tribute to the men who were wrong in the Civil War but thought they were right.

Little Interest in the Election.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Texas today voted on five amendments to the Constitution. They were as follows:

First—To provide for the registration of all voters in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

Second—To add to available school fund not exceeding 1 per cent annually of the permanent school fund.

Third—To change the constitutional rate of interest from 12 to 10 per cent, and the legal rate from 8 to 6 per cent.

Fourth—To permit local control of the liquor traffic in such subdivisions of counties as may be fixed by the County Commissioners' Court.

Fifth—To remodel the courts of the State.

From the returns received from over the State the indications tonight are that all the amendments carried except the second, relating to the school fund. It is in doubt. The vote was very light, not more than one-tenth of the full vote.

PROBING A BIG SWINDLE.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FRAUDULENT BUILDING AND LOAN CONCERN.

Total Receipts Shown by the Books to Have Been $86,000, of Which $31,000 Went to Agents—Mortimer Received $19,000 in "Commissions," Besides Which He Might Account for $22,000 More Which Is Missing—Downing Goes to Jail.

The offices of the National Capital Savings Building and Loan Association of North America in the Rookery were not open for business yesterday although fifty letters containing remittances of from $5 to $50 each came in the morning mail alone. President Downing had not been able to secure a bondsman and Vice-President Tallman did not care to take the responsibility of reopening the office. Louis F. Mortimer, the brains of the concern, was still far away.

An examination of the dozen of ledgers and cash and entry books of the association was made yesterday in District-Attorney Milchrist's office, ex-Judge Samuel S. Page and Lynden Evans representing the stockholders. The books showed the total receipts to have been $86,000. The sum of $31,000 had gone to agents in different parts of the country who had been working up the business. The loans made in seventeen States to inspire confidence in the enterprise—one to each State—amount to $14,000. Mortimer received $19,000 as his commissions. For this and the remaining $22,000 of the receipts which Mortimer took good care of he will be called upon to account to the stockholders if he is caught.

On this showing it would be impossible to continue the business, and within a day or two the attorneys for the stockholders will file a supplemental bill in the suit in which Judge Shepard granted an injunction restraining the payment to Louis F. Mortimer of $4,850 deposited in his name. The court will be asked in the supplemental bill to appoint a receiver to take charge of the $4,850 and the moneys coming in every day in drafts, money orders, and other forms of remittance to the company. The receiver will have something to do, for the daily receipts are from $150 to $300 and it will probably be some time before they cease to come in.

"Napoleon" Mortimer.

Louis F. Mortimer, who, it is admitted, is the Napoleon of the enterprise, has not been given full credit for all that he did. That he did not go into it for his health is shown by a remark attributed to him. Shortly before the society was incorporated he said he would like to organize a building society, an insurance company, or anything of the kind that he could make contracts with.

Pursuant to the plan he selected a Board of Directors to suit him, but would not allow his name to appear as a director. They were X. A. Wentworth, his brother-in-law; William H. Mortimer, his father; George R. Choat, said to be a resident of Warsaw, Ont.; Alfred Downing, a sewing-machine agent at Peoria; and N. H. Tallman, a crayon artist of Chicago.

Wentworth and Mr. Mortimer the elder, whose name appears on the folders as "the Hon. William H. Mortimer," readily consented, on account of relationship, to become directors, the latter being made the first Secretary and Wentworth the first Vice-President. Downing, who is over 50 years old and not particularly shrewd, had no means, but was made the first President. Nothing is known regarding Choat. Tallman outside of his profession, and particularly in business affairs, is regarded as a child.

Having secured the incorporation of the company, named the directors, and dictated the election of the above officers, Louis F. Mortimer had himself appointed Superintendent of Agencies. Not being a director, it would be possible for him to make contracts with the directors. He at once made a contract giving himself as Superintendent of Agencies the exclusive right of securing members and a liberal commission on every shareholder he received into the company. These commissions the books show amounted to $19,000.

The Contract Missing.

The contract has disappeared. It is supposed it also gave Mortimer the handing of all the moneys remitted to the home office by sub-agents, but anyway he took upon himself this duty. There was no one to prevent him. The directors were his creatures. Tallman never signed any application for the shares entered in his name. They were paid for and kept paid up by Mortimer, who did the same for other members of the directory. Tallman was not around much and never received more than $60 altogether out of the scheme, as it was doled out to him $5 at a time by Mortimer.

The folders issued by the company are replete with suggestions of thrift, at which Mortimer's mouth have smiled when he caused them to be inserted.

"As you sow, so shall you reap."

"A small leak will sink a great ship."

"Make hay while the sun shines."

"It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright."

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every single stockholder of the National Capital Savings, Building, and Loan Society will feel the force of these familiar maxims. That Mr. Mortimer did not understate the advantages offered by the enterprise is apparent from these extracts from a prospectus issued by the company:

THE SAFEST AND BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD

IS THE STOCK OF THIS SOCIETY.

Better than a Savings Bank—
Because it pays about four times the interest.
Because the loans are better even on the same security.

Better than a Western Mortgage—
Because it pays three times as much interest.
Because loans are made on established values.

Better than an Insurance Policy—
Because you do not have to die to win.
Because you get the profits of your investment at any time if you wish to withdraw it.
Because you protect yourself as well as your family.

Better than Government Bonds—
Because it pays three times the interest.
Because you can realize quicker and it is just as safe.

Better than Railroad Stock—
Because there are more profits and no risk.
Because shareholders are not liable for anything beyond their shares.

Mortimer Was "Liberal."

Some months ago President Downing concluded that the contract Mortimer held was not calculated to benefit the society and endeavored to induce him to surrender it. Mortimer finally consented, and in addition made some acknowledgment that he owed the society $5,000, which was to be paid some time in November next. But contract or no contract, Mortimer handled all the money received from sub-agents and subscribers to the stock, and placed it on deposit in the name of the company, but subject only to his personal check.

He was liberal in his transactions with subagents, for all the business depended upon them. They were sent exclusively to territory outside of Illinois, although the company is incorporated under the laws of this State. So far as known there are only two shareholders outside of the directory in Illinois. Business was solicited in places so remote that there was little chance that deluded shareholders would follow up and make trouble.

The seventeen actual loans made in seventeen different States did not amount to over $14,000. That is the total properly expended out of the loan fund of $86,000 shown on the books, excepting the $4,850 tied up by Judge Shepard's injunction and a few hundred dollars that has been received since Mortimer left suddenly for the East to "have his eyes treated."

The books show the number of members to be 3,100 and of these 1,300 are still paying members.

Attorneys Evans and Page were employed by some of the shareholders some time ago to look after their interests. They soon discovered that the shareholders had been duped and that the institution was in an extremely shaky condition. They saw it was necessary to get rid of Mortimer and those in his interest, to put reliable men in their places, and endeavor to compel the General Superintendent of Agencies to make restitution. It was also deemed advisable to have a meeting of the shareholders to determine whether the business of the concern should be wound up or be placed again on its feet.

Downing and Tallman.

Ex-Judge Page said yesterday that Downing and Tallman should be given credit for rendering all the aid in their power to compel a restitution of the company's funds. Although they had been derelict in their duties he thought they had been deluded by Mortimer and that Tallman probably had no idea until two or three weeks ago that the business was not straight.

The greatest efforts were made to secure a quorum of the directory. A meeting was called for last Monday at 10 a. m. It was impossible to reach most of them. It was known that Mortimer had sent to Chicago for the books, and it was feared he would get possession of them. This would deprive the stockholders of all means of securing their rights. The combination of the vault was therefore changed.

At the hour fixed for the meeting of the directory Monday the only directors on hand were Downing and Tallman. In the hope that others might turn up the meeting was adjourned to 2:30 o'clock. A set of resolutions demanding Mortimer's resignation of his office, ordering an investigation, and making changes that amounted to a revolution in the affairs of the company had been carefully prepared and written out in typewriter copy. Just as the lawyers were starting for the office in the Rookery there came a telephone message saying that the directors present had adjourned to Room 53 in the Custom-House. This is the number of Commissioner Hoyne's room, where President Downing and Vice-President Tallman were prisoners.

The attorneys had no idea that Postoffice Inspector Stuart had taken a hand in the settlement of the company's affairs. Inspector Stuart and Mr. Page had met a few days before in the corridors of the Rookery. They were not acquainted. Mr. Page, coming out of the office of the company, where he had been making some investigations, encountered Capt. Stuart. He suspected Capt. Stuart of being a friend of Mortimer. Capt. Stuart followed him out of the building and kept an eye on him for some time, thinking he was the redoubtable Mortimer. In Commissioner Hoyne's office mutual explanations were in order.

Brought to a Crisis.

The arrest of Downing and Tallman brought the affairs of the society necessarily to a crisis. All thoughts of putting it upon its feet have been abandoned in consequence and the appointment of a receiver will be asked for. A great number of shareholders have given notice of withdrawal, and they are entitled under the by-laws to receive their money back. The number who have given such notice indicates that all the available funds of the society will be exhausted in settling their accounts.

Inspector Stuart still believes that $86,000 is far below the sum received from subscribers to the company's shares. He thinks the amount cannot fall below $150,000. Yesterday he received an inquiry from a subscriber at Scranton, Pa., who, with some of his friends, had invested in the company. The Postmaster received a dispatch from a North Dakota town telling him not to pay a money order sent to the company.

Capt. Stuart said also that while it did not immediately concern the government who now had the money of the loan company he could not believe that Mortimer was the only guilty one. Downing and Tallman cast all the blame on Mortimer and claimed to have been his dupes. This was not consistent with the idea that they were not fools, and he did not rate them as fools by any means. If Mortimer should appear he might have something to say for himself and about Downing and Tallman.

Warrants were issued yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne for the arrest of W. H. Mortimer, the Secretary and Treasurer, and X. A. Wentworth, Vice-President. It is believed, however, that they are both well out of the way.

President Downing went to jail last night in default of bail.

It was learned yesterday that instead of indorsing the associations both the Bradstreet and Dun agencies had informed all inquirers that the concern was unsound. When an application was made for a statement of the business a rosy-colored account was given out by Mortimer, and this the agencies sent out without comment, but as soon as the real character of the concern was discovered all people were warned to have nothing to do with it.

Used Without Authority.

The following communication has been received from ex-Judge William H. Barnum:

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—From this morning's edition of your paper and some others it would be inferred that I am one of the attorneys of the National Capital Savings, Building, and Loan Association of North America and its arrested President and Vice-President, as your article and others say that Mr. Lynden Evans of Barnum, Evans & Barnum of this city appeared for them before Commissioner Hoyne. Permit me to correct any misapprehension that may exist on this score. I have no connection whatever with said company or its officers, or their case. The firm of Barnum, Evans & Barnum was dissolved Feb. 1 last. I know absolutely nothing of Mr. Evans' subsequent connection with the business of said association. Prior to our dissolution he examined a few short abstracts of title for the society, as I understood, at the instance of another attorney. But the examinations proving to be quite troublesome and unremunerative we declined to examine any more abstracts. The use of our firm name on the back of the circulars of the association was unauthorized and an outrage. Upon learning it I visited the offices and strongly protested, since which time the use of our names and the circulation of the objectionable circulars was discontinued as I understand.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM.

Denver Contributed $20,000.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 11.—The statement is made at the Denver Real-Estate Exchange that the arrest of the President and Vice-President of the National Capital Savings, Building, and Loan Association in Chicago yesterday was the direct work of the exposé made by the local exchange. At a meeting five months ago the crooked operations of the concern were shown up and the attention of the Governor and the United States District Attorney was called to the fact. Through these officials the United States District Attorney at Chicago took hold of the case. It is said that Denver investors lost over $20,000.

Mourners in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The National Capital Savings, Building, and Loan Association of North America has many sorrowing stockholders in Cleveland and neighboring towns. About a year ago M. H. Steele, the local agent, left for parts unknown, and the stockholders made a number of unsuccessful efforts to secure a settlement with the Chicago office. Steele never returned, in spite of Mortimer's promise that he would, and the stockholders never could get satisfaction. The amount of stock taken here is estimated at $5,000.

Victims in Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—The National Capital Savings, Building, and Loan Association of Chicago had an agent in this city, by name G. H. Parker, up to July 1, when he disappeared. It is thought he received about $1,000 from his victims.

GUNS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY.

Chileans Sore on Account of the Itata Incident—More Fighting.

IQUIQUE, July 13.—The Congressional steam transport Maipo anchored here on the 3d inst. after a forty days' absence. It brought a large supply of munitions of war, including seventy-five Krupp guns of different caliber, and 12,000 magazine rifles, with a plentiful supply of ammunition for all. It is not known where they were embarked, but there is little doubt they were transferred from a European steamer near the Falkland Islands, the greatest care being taken to prevent a repetition of the Itata fiasco. The arms were at once served out to the troops, and an expedition left without delay to attack the government forces concentrated in and around Coquimbo. Heavy fighting ensued the 9th and the government troops are reported to have had the advantage until night set in, when they were out-generaled by the Congressionalists. Darkness, however, prevented a decisive victory. The government troops are said to have retired further south.

El Nacional, a Congressional organ, came out yesterday with a scathing article against the United States Minister, Egan, who, in a letter addressed to the Iquique Junta, expressed the opinion that it is impossible for them to overthrow Balmaceda. This incident, along with the Itata business, has caused a bitter feeling against the United States. Mr. Egan's letter and the reply of Minister Errazuriz are also published.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Cable dispatches from a Balmacedian source in Santiago de Chile have been received here denying the reports that fighting has taken place between the government troops and the insurgent forces at Valparaiso and Coquimbo. Aug. 3, according to these dispatches, the government torpedo boat, Almirante Condell, attacked the Congressional party's cruiser Esmeralda and a number of transports. The results are not known. The dispatches further say that the reports that Chile has declared war against Bolivia are untrue, and that the stories of cruel punishments inflicted by the government are pure inventions.

HONOR HERMAN RASTER.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE GERMAN CLUB IN HOBOKEN.

New York Friends and Admirers of the Dead Editor Meet and Eulogize His Memory—The Remains Shipped to Chicago for Final Interment Last Evening—Scandal Over Gotham's Scanty Grant Monument Fund — Secretary Greener Draws a Salary for Doing Nothing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Impressive and solemn services were held over the body of Herman Raster, editor of the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, in the reception hall of the German club in Hoboken today. The body arrived on the Eider from Germany Monday. This morning the casket was removed from the steamship to the German club, where preparations had been made to repose it in state. The hall was draped in crape hangings for the occasion, and the coffin was made of polished walnut heavily silver mounted and was placed on a pedestal. In accordance with the prescribed wishes of the deceased it bore the simple inscription on a silver plate:

HERMAN RASTER.
BORN MAY 25, 1827. DIED JULY 25, 1891.

The casket was literally covered with floral emblems sent by various German-American press organizations. The National Association of German-American Journalists sent a huge laurel wreath with inscription on the ribbons, "Dem Altmeister." A handsome wreath of white and yellow roses was also presented by the German Press club of Newark. The German club of Hoboken contributed a laurel wreath tied with ribbons, representing the German national colors at the time of the revolution in '48, bearing the legend "To the German Hero from the German Club." The German-American Press club of Philadelphia sent a huge anchor. The staff of the New York *Staats-Zeitung* and the New York Press club each gave wreaths. The casket was surrounded by palms and plants, a lighted candelabrum being at the head.

Mrs. Raster, leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thürnler, and followed by her family, was last to enter the hall, while the orchestra played "Berlassen." The first speaker was P. A. Behrins, acting President of the German club of Hoboken. He made a brief address on behalf of the club, acknowledging the honor he felt at being able to be present at the funeral services of so distinguished and great a man. Toward the end he broke down, apparently with the emotion of his feelings, and, overcome by the solemnity of the occasion, cut his address short by presenting a wreath on behalf of the club.

Dr. Hans Kudlich of Hoboken spoke earnestly and feelingly of the deceased's patriotic fight for the republican sentiments agitated at the beginning of the revolution in Germany in '48. He proclaimed in glowing terms the vigor and strong principle with which the Western editor fought for the noble cause of his own noble principles. When Astors and Vanderbilts are forgotten, he declared, the name of Herman Raster would survive the sweep of centuries. Dr. Kudlich extolled him as the pioneer of German-American power. The widow was deeply affected by the doctor's address.

Dr. J. H. Serher of the New York *Staats-Zeitung* chose the journalistic career of the deceased for his address. He spoke of him as the foremost German-American journalist, as the pioneer of artistic and literary strength of the German-American community. Though Dr. Serher had never met deceased except in one brief interview, his career, he said, was a brilliant example open to the investigation of all.

Escorted by Mr. Thurnler the widow, followed by the immediate family, passed around the casket while the orchestra played the somber measures of Chopin.

Mrs. Raster sobbed violently, and it was with difficulty she was finally persuaded to leave the casket and enter her carriage. Under escort of the Chicago committee the body was taken to Chicago on the Pennsylvania railroad at 7 o'clock tonight, where final funeral services will be performed.

SQUANDERING THE FUNDS.

Gotham's Grant Monument Subscriptions Still Shrinking.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—G. H. Collis, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Grant Monument Fund, is after the scalp of Secretary Richard T. Greener, who is drawing $2,400 a year for doing next to nothing. Said Gen. Collis today:

"It is unfortunate that there should be any controversy over the tomb of Gen. Grant. In regard to the salary of the Secretary, the publication of the fact that that officer was drawing a salary of $200 a month has naturally aroused a great deal of indignation. Every penny paid him is actual loss to the fund. The Secretary performs no duties except keeping the minutes of the monthly meetings of the Executive committee. Since his reelection in February last we have held five committee meetings, and for his attendance upon these occasions he has drawn from the fund $1,000.

"We are trustees of a sacred fund and have no right to expect that it will be increased by voluntary contribution if we waste it on salaries paid to our own members. There are hundreds of gentlemen of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army men, and hundreds more of patriotic citizens, any one of whom would gladly take the books and papers of the association into his office and act as secretary without any compensation whatever, and be proud to do so. The opposition to the salary has been most intense, so much so that money which had been subscribed was withheld when it was learned that part of the fund was used to pay the salary of one of our members.

"There was $5,000 raised one day on the floor of the Stock Exchange. It was by subscription. Some one told about the salary, and the subscription paper was immediately torn into bits and scattered over the floor. The association lost that amount, which would have been one of the largest contributions. Many letters from all over the country have been received protesting against such a use of the monument fund. The Grand Army men are opposed to it almost to a man."

THOMAS CROWNED WITH LAUREL.

The New York Liederkranz Society Honors the Great Conductor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The members of the Liederkranz Society are sorry Chicago has captured Theodore Thomas. Tonight they took occasion to let Theodore Thomas know how much they would miss him by tendering him a reception and crowning him with a laurel wreath and making speeches in which he was praised without stint. Before Mr. Thomas reached the Liederkranz club-house the members held a meeting and elected him an honorary member for the rest of his days—an honor they had previously conferred on only one man, Agriol Paur.

William Vigelius, the President of the Liederkranz, welcomed Mr. Thomas. William Steinway made a speech which everybody applauded. He referred to his first meeting with Mr. Thomas in 1850, when the latter was a boy of 14 years in an Italian opera troupe, traced his career from that time, and spoke in the highest terms of the influence Mr. Thomas had exercised in educating public taste to an appreciation of the best music. He said Rubinstein had once told him there was only one orchestra in the world equal to Thomas'—the Imperial orchestra in Paris—but that had not a Thomas for a conductor. Mr. Steinway concluded by expressing a hope that Mr. Thomas would return soon to New York.

Mr. Thomas made a modest speech, saying he did not deserve half the good things that had been said of him. Later in the evening all the members of the Thomas orchestra played for the Liederkranz and the Liederkranz chorus sang the "Waidmorgen." A collation was served in the supper room, and there were more speeches, and Mr. Vigelius clapped the laurel wreath on Mr. Thomas' head.

DESPITE JAY GOULD'S EFFORTS.

Union Pacific Still Slipping Down the Scale —Morgan Declines to Talk.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Union Pacific continues to be the pivotal stock. It tumbled 3¼ points down the scale today despite the reported efforts of Jay Gould to bolster up its credit. Whatever be the abilities of Charles Francis Adams as a railroad man—and opinions differ on that point—he had the advantage over Gould that whenever he made a statement it was believed by the stockholders. Mr. Adams was dethroned from the presidency of the railway last year by Gould, who personally hated him, and now the shareholders have a "realising sense" of the late "Uncle Daniel" Drew's remark about the man who was at that time his partner: "Sonny, his tetch is death."

Young Mr. Gould called upon J. Pierpont Morgan this morning and while they were in conference Union Pacific advanced to 36¾, but after the conference Mr. Morgan declined to speak about Union Pacific affairs, and heavy selling from some quarters put the stock down to 35½, at which price it closed.

Louisville was notably weak and closed on a decline of 1 per cent, and Richmond Terminal securities declined sharply. The common stock fell to 10¾, but closed at 10⅝, while the preferred stock dropped 8¾ and the collateral trust bonds declined, the "fives" 1¾ and the "sixes" 4¾. Considering the effect of these declines the market, while ragged, was generally firm. Silver was weak in London and the bullion certificates here sold at 98½, the lowest for a long time, and ended at 99. Aside from a drop of 2¾ in Illinois Central and an advance of 2¾ in Louisville, New Albany and Chicago there was little of special interest in the market.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL'S BIRTHDAY.

Friends of the Great Atheist Burden the Butte City Wires with Congratulations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Away out in Butte City, Mont., Robert G. Ingersoll, lawyer, lecturer, and orator, celebrated today the anniversary of an event which occurred just fifty-eight years ago in Dresden, N. Y., one of considerable importance in his career—in fact, his birth. Col. Ingersoll's method of enjoying his natal day this year was in arguing the Davis will case, concerning the disposition of some $18,000,000, in a stuffy court-room.

Between objections and motions he probably read half a hundred congratulatory telegrams from his friends who know his whereabouts, and whose custom it is to send him pleasant messages on his birthday. The messages the great orator received today have a special significance, for, although he is near the three-score mark of years, time has dealt so lightly with him that a scant half-century is recorded on his features.

At Col. Ingersoll's office, No. 45 Wall street, today, Philip G. Peabody, his lifelong friend and special partner, had a telegram from Col. Ingersoll saying he would not return for two weeks at least, and wishing everybody who called to inquire for him "good luck." Mr. Peabody says that at no period of his life has the great atheist been in such good physical condition. Mr. Ingersoll's family is at Dobbs Ferry, with the exception of the youngest daughter, Miss Maude, and she is with her father.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The City of Paris May Beat the Great Record of the Majestic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—If the City of Paris, the pride of the Inman line fleet, is to regain its supremacy as Queen of the Atlantic this trip it must be off the Sandy Hook lightship before twelve minutes of 3 o'clock tomorrow morning. It left Queenstown at twenty minutes of 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon after hearing of the trip of its rival, the Majestic, last Wednesday. From reports of the incoming steamships this week the City of Paris has had fine weather and it is thought that it may equal or possibly excel the new record of five days, eighteen hours, and eight minutes. The agents of the line are not very enthusiastic over the chances of success, however, as they say that the new system of draught under the vessel's furnace is not yet thoroughly understood by the firemen.

Gotham Brevities.

The Ward line steamship Arizona from Cuba brings $496,000 in Mexican currency and $1,000,000 worth of Havana tobacco.

Two Chinamen who had been suspected of being afflicted with leprosy were removed to the Charity Hospital yesterday by the advice of Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Department. Their disease puzzles the doctors, who have been unable to diagnose it as yet.

COULD NOT PAY THE INTEREST DUE.

The South Tredegar Iron Company of Nashville Forced to the Wall.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The Atlantic Trust company of New York yesterday filed a bill at Chattanooga for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $60,000 against the South Tredegar Iron company, which about two years ago gave a mortgage deed to a number of New York financiers to secure the payment of $60,000 borrowed money, naming in the deed the Atlantic Trust company as trustees. Bonds were issued by the company running ten years and bearing 6 per cent interest, with interest payable semi-annually. It was cited in the contract that if the company should become six months in default in the payment of interest when due, then the whole bonded indebtedness would become due at once. The Atlantic Trust company, as trustees for the benefit of the bondholders, filed the bill for the purpose of enforcing the mortgage, alleging that the South Tredegar Iron company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations.

ATCHISON, Kas., Aug. 11.—

WAR IN MORGAN PARK.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES RESTRAINED FROM TEARING DOWN A FENCE.

George C. Walker, the Complainant, Alleges the Officers Are Interfering with His Property, While They Say the Land Is a Public Park—A Life Lost in a Sewer—New Game Warden for Chicago—Miscellaneous Chicago News—Local Notes.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by George C. Walker against the Village of Morgan Park and Isaac S. Blackwelder, Austin Wiswall, Wilson A. Smith, Horace G. McAllister, Albert E. Brown, Martin H. King, and Lester P. Blackman, its trustees, to restrain them from interfering with complainant's possession of land bounded on the south by Morgan avenue, on the east by the Rock Island railroad tracks, and northwesterly by Prospect avenue.

Walker alleges that he has owned the land for a year, and Aug. 5, 1891, he commenced to erect an improvement. The Trustees of the village, however, entered upon the premises and tore down the building and continued tearing it down just as fast as he put it up. Complainant insists that the village has no right to the land, that he has the title, and that those under whom he holds have been in possession for many years and have paid taxes.

There has been much trouble over the strip of land in question. Citizens have held meetings protesting against Walker's occupancy. The trustees contend that the land was dedicated to the village eighteen years ago for a park by the Blue Island Building and Loan company and that it has always been held and improved as such. Walker claims that the strip has always been fenced in by the former owners until three years ago, when the fence became so old that the owner took it down to improve the appearance of the neighborhood, but that there was no intention to dedicate the land to public use. The action of the village in the premises is deemed an effort to take complainant's property without due process of law and without compensation.

The Master has recommended an injunction restraining any interference with the land on the part of the Trustees, but the court has not yet issued the writ.

LOST HIS LIFE IN THE SEWER.

Bartley Brown Succumbs to the Deadly Gas—Attempted Rescue.

Bartley Brown, a sewer-cleaner, was killed by foul gas while in the Fifth avenue sewer at Harrison street yesterday afternoon.

He and Patrick Hunt had removed the manhole cover, and Brown began to descend, when Hunt, who was standing above, saw him throw up his hands and fall. When a puff of poison-laden air from the sewer struck Hunt in the face he gave a yell and started down the ladder to rescue his companion. Officer Payton ran to the scene. Hunt tried to haul up Brown, but before he could reach him he sank unconscious by the side of Brown. Payton, with the help of other workmen, pulled the two men out. Brown died while being taken to the County Hospital. He was a married man, 35 years old, and lived at No. 101 Brown street. After Hunt had been restored to consciousness he was taken to his home at No. 293 May street. Martin Kearns of No. 19 West Madison street, in assisting to recover Brown's body, was made ill by inhaling gas.

CHICAGO'S NEW GAME WARDEN.

Ex-Ald. Maurice R. Bortree Will Hew to the Line of the Law.

Gov. Fifer yesterday appointed ex-Ald. Maurice R. Bortree as game warden for the City of Chicago, to succeed H. P. Brusewitz, whose term of office expired Aug. 1. The appointment of Mr. Bortree meets with the approval of every member of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, and was made at the urgent request of that body. Mr. Bortree is a member of the Garfield Shooting club, and will spare no effort to enforce the game laws of the State. He is a man of considerable wealth and is entirely independent of any remuneration the office of Warden may bring. He resides at Linden Park, which he founded several years ago, and when a portion of Cicero was annexed two years ago he was elected Alderman from the Twenty-eighth Ward on the Republican ticket. Last spring he was defeated for reelection by Frank McCarthy.

Will Mussey said last night when shown the telegram announcing the appointment: "That is good. The Game law will hereafter be enforced and the restaurants, hotels, and commission-men will have to observe the law. Every member of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association not only in Chicago but throughout the entire State will be jubilant over the appointment, as Mr. Bortree is widely known as a sportsman and man of honor. He was formerly in business on South Water street, and is familiar with all the tricks of the trade. A lengthy petition was sent to the Governor by these South Water street people protesting against his appointment, and I don't believe it would have been made had it not been for these recent prosecutions. The restaurant and hotel people have had all they want of violations of the Game law, and it costs too much for them to offend again. We're after the South Water street firms who handle goods out of season, and if anybody can catch them Mr. Bortree can."

Four of the six hotel and restaurant keepers who were summoned Monday by Justice Randall H. White to explain why they sold prairie chicken and teal out of season, appeared in court yesterday. Charles Rector, Warren F. Leland, and Lansing & McGarigle pleaded guilty and paid $25 fines. The defendants declared that the law had been violated without their knowledge. Henry V. Bemis of the Hotel Richelieu had his case continued until next Monday to ascertain if the charge is true. William Boyle and Albert G. Gage of the Wellington have not yet appeared.

ANOTHER BIG OFFICE BUILDING.

The Western Society of Engineers Proposes the Construction of One.

Chicago is to have another big office building. The Western Society of Engineers is the promoter. Letters of incorporation were yesterday issued at Springfield to the Engineers' Society Auxiliary Association. The incorporators are L. E. Cooley, Benezette Williams, Charles MacRitchie, and Henry Raeder. The capital stock is placed at $400,000. It is proposed to maintain an organization for the advancement of the science of engineering, to maintain literary and assembly rooms, and for the publication of scientific and engineering literature.

Speaking of the project yesterday Mr. Cooley said:

"The scheme is in the interest of the Western Society of Engineers. The society has a membership of about 400. A number of the members have organized for the purpose of constructing a building in which the society shall have permanent quarters, free rent, and a home. It is to be so financiered that the sinking fund of the society will eventually acquire an interest in the building. The scheme is in process of formation only. No plans of the building have been drawn or discussed. It is only a surmise to say the building will probably cover an area of from 800 to 1,000 square feet and that it will be from ten to fourteen stories high. The location of the structure has not been discussed, but as it is intended solely as an office building it will be centrally located. Over 100 of the members of the society at present rent offices. These, with kindred interests altogether friendly, will form a promising nucleus to start with. The subject will now receive the active attention of those interested and the necessary arrangements perfected as speedily as possible."

SHED TEARS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

News of Her Mother's Illness Touches a Wayward Woman's Heart.

Among the unfortunate women who filed into the dock at the Armory Police Court yesterday morning was a good looking colored girl named Minnie Berry. She was sobbing bitterly. She had been in the same place as a prisoner many times before, but it was the first occasion on which she had ever shed a tear or appeared remorseful.

"What's the matter, Minnie?" asked Justice Lyon curiously.

"This morning, Judge, I got a letter from my sister in Toronto," said the girl with an added voice breaking with anguish, "saying that my mother was on her deathbed. I'd like to see her before she dies. I haven't seen her in three years."

The girl offered the letter in support of her statement.

"I'll discharge you," said the Justice slowly. "I myself failed to reach my mother's bedside before she died. You can go."

ROUGH ON THE POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

Extra Work for Them but No Extra Pay—Why More Clerks Have Not Been Hired.

There has been delay on the part of the postal authorities in sending Postmaster Sexton money to hire the additional force of clerks Chicago is entitled to according to the receipts of the office. The delay has saved the government $20,000, and every cent of it has been taken out of the employés in hard work, most of the clerks putting in eleven hours a day of late.

Assistant Postmaster John M. Hubbard was asked if the clerks received any extra pay for the overtime.

"No," said Mr. Hubbard, "they do not. The Eight-Hour law applies to carriers alone. In addition to the eight-hour system carriers are given by law fifteen days vacation each year. At the last session of Congress a law was passed to the effect that Postmasters might grant clerks a vacation of fifteen days. But the law does not say 'must.' Therefore the Postmasters owing to rush of work cannot and will not give the vacation to clerks unless the work is done as usual. At our office the clerks are allowed vacations owing to an arrangement between themselves by which the work of the man who is away is done by his associates. So far as working overtime is concerned clerks don't get anything extra."

Speaking on the same subject Postmaster Sexton said: "I am sorry for the clerks, but I can't help them at present. Sometimes they average sixteen hours a day. During election time the night force worked all night and all day and the day force all day and all night. That is actual fact, bad as it may seem. Each clerk handled 4,000 letters more than the usual amount a day. There is no injustice in it."

CLAIM HE EMBEZZLED $8,000.

A Confidential Bookkeeper Arrested as He Returns from a Vacation.

John Waters, the confidential clerk and bookkeeper of A. Smith & Co., picture frame manufacturers at No. 242 North Green street, was arrested yesterday morning and is now in jail, charged with forgery and embezzlement. For years past he has been in the employ of the firm and implicitly trusted and was cheerfully granted a vacation. Yesterday he returned from his outing, but he had no sooner stepped from the car in the Northwestern Depot than he found himself in the hands of a constable. He was taken before Justice La Buy, who continued the cases till today in $8,000, and, being unable to give bonds, he was taken to the County Jail.

His employers say that some days ago in looking over the books an error was discovered, and in tracing it up evidence that the accounts had been doctored came to light. A thorough investigation was then commenced, and although the books have been examined as yet only to a limited extent thirteen forged checks have been discovered, and a shortage by embezzlement of nearly $3,000 found. Mr. Smith, the head of the firm, estimates that the total amount stolen will foot up over $8,000.

Waters is married and lives at No. 134 Evergreen avenue. Last night he refused to say anything about his case.

ACROSS THE COUNTRY ON A WHEEL.

Nelson A. Bradt Claims to Have Ridden from New York to San Francisco.

From New York City to San Francisco on a wheel is what Nelson A. Bradt of Johnstown, N. Y., claims to have accomplished. He arrived in Chicago on his return east yesterday morning. Bradt left New York City the morning of April 9 and reached Chicago April 19, having traversed 975 miles. From Chicago he went to Kansas City, occupying nine days in covering 575 miles. From the latter point to Denver, a distance of 985 miles, fifteen days were consumed, and from Denver to Salt Lake City, 923 miles, sixteen days. From Salt Lake, via Ogden and Reno, Nev., Bradt wheeled to Sacramento, 775 miles, and thence to San Francisco, ninety-eight miles, which point he reached early the morning of July 4. The total distance wheeled, including the various towns in which more or less unnecessary ground was covered, was 4,420 miles. It is Bradt's ambition to cover 10,000 miles during the present year. Thus far he has 7,220 miles to his credit. He left for Buffalo last night.

GIVES THE WAIFS' MISSION $1,500.

The Accounts of the "Beauty and the Beast" Show Audited.

The committee of the Waifs' Mission having in charge the settlement of the finances of the play "Beauty and the Beast," given at the Auditorium some time ago, met at the Sherman House yesterday and audited the accounts, virtually settling the affair. Those of the committee present were: Judge Tuthill, Alfred Cowles, T. Benton Leiter, Alexander Revell, Mr. Brown, and J. Irving Pearce. The net receipts from the play were $3,000. After paying the share of the proceeds due Mrs. Benton Barnes, who managed and organized the play, the Waifs' Mission will receive $1,500. This amount will be set aside as a nucleus for a permanent fund for building and other purposes of a permanent nature.

KILLED BY AN ICE-WAGON POLE.

Strange Manner in Which Mrs. Henry Wiegand of St. Louis Met Her Death.

An accident in front of No. 416 Lill avenue yesterday at 4 o'clock cost Mrs. Henry Wiegand of St. Louis her life. The lady was passing along the street and was struck in the abdomen by the pole of an ice-wagon and was fatally hurt. The horses attached to the ice-wagon were annoyed by flies until they became restless and turned in the street. A gentleman who was passing attempted to stop the team, but instead of doing so caused it to turn clear around, striking Mrs. Wiegand. She was removed to the home of a married daughter one block away, but never rallied from the shock, dying one hour later. The remains were sent to St. Louis last night. Mrs. Wiegand was the wife of a St. Louis gunsmith and the mother of four children.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Coroner Kept Busy.

The Coroner gave verdicts in the following cases yesterday: John H. Schoden, 72 years old, accidental death resulting from fracture of the neck sustained by a fall into a cistern at Niles Center; Thomas Ward, aged 35, death resultant from a fall from a window at No. 69 North Peoria street Aug. 8; Homer J. Bargis, death from laudanum taken with suicidal intent at No. 7 Park avenue; Charles McAuley, death from injuries received by falling from a Madison street cable car. In the case of Joseph Mrachen, who was killed July 31 by falling from the eleventh story of the Masonic Temple Building, the Coroner's jury censured A. Gottlieb & Co., the iron contractors, for failing to protect the elevator shafts in a proper manner.

Brightman Family Troubles.

Attorney Theodore Kistler, the Rev. Thomas Sharp, Addison Brightman, and James Smith, who were arrested last week on a charge of breaking into Holland Brightman's house at Linden Park and stealing some papers and a buggy, were discharged by Justice Lyon yesterday. The Brightmans, father and son, have quarreled for several years and have been on such bad terms that they refused to live in the same house. Last Tuesday Addison Brightman went to the son's house, accompanied by his lawyer and Sharp—his son-in-law—to get some papers belonging to him. Holland Brightman didn't witness the alleged burglary and could only testify to finding the papers gone from the house. The domestic trouble in the Brightman family will be adjusted in chancery.

Medical College Directors.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago held at the Sherman House last evening it was decided to increase the number of directors from five to nine. The directors elected according to the provision made were: C. W. Earle, Oscar W. King, Albert E. Hoadley, and Christian Fenger.

Knives Found on Jail Prisoners.

The periodic cleansing and searching of the cells took place in the County Jail yesterday. Previous to the search every prisoner was locked in his cell. Every vestige of clothing and bedding was examined for concealed weapons or prohibited articles. As a reward for his labors Jailer Morris succeeded in confiscating over one dozen knives and a great quantity of old papers and similar rubbish. The knives varied from a small pocket-knife to a full-sized dinner-knife, with the edge sharpened to the keenness of a lancet. In the hands of a desperate criminal any of the weapons seized would be most formidable.

Wouldn't Help His Agent.

On complaint of W. R. McCashlin, a young man living at No. 4148 Prairie avenue, A. J. Dexter of the Dexter Medicine company, of No. 261 Dearborn street, was fined $50 and costs by Justice Glennon yesterday for distributing medicinal pamphlets on the street. Dexter hired a lot of boys to distribute his circulars in Hyde Park recently. One of the number, McCashlin, was arrested and fined $20 for throwing the pamphlets on porches. Dexter refused to pay the fine. McCashlin and his friends then had Dexter arrested, and the court fined him the limit. McCashlin's friends will prefer similar charges against Dexter.

Took Away His Pies.

Officers arrested Thomas Freeman and Frank Lynch last evening and locked them up at the East Chicago Avenue Station charged with robbery. Last Friday evening Olaf Oleson, an employé of the A. B. Eckstrom Pie company, No. 70 Chicago avenue, was assaulted by four men and his consignment of pies and cakes taken from him. Attorney Henry F. Joslin of Nos. 119 and 121 Dearborn street saw the robbery from across the street and attempted to interfere. He was set upon by the four thugs and badly beaten. His face was cut and bruised in a terrible manner. The assailants escaped. The men will be brought before Justice Kersten this morning for a preliminary hearing.

Annual Investigation Begun.

Treasury Agent W. S. Chance of Philadelphia and Special Agents Scanlan and Crowley yesterday began their annual investigation of the condition of the Chicago Custom-House. They will be a week at the work, and during that time all the records will be gone over and the funds counted, as shown by the books. An important branch of the investigation will be an inquiry as to the condition of the force in the Appraiser's office. The force here is extremely limited in proportion to the amount of work accomplished, and the committee may recommend an extra allowance of clerks.

Mr. Quick Heard From.

Word was received yesterday from Frederick W. Quick, the young Englishman whose sudden disappearance from the Grand Pacific Hotel last month gave rise to suspicions that he had been foully dealt with. Last night a note was received from the missing Englishman at the hotel. It was mailed July 31 in London, and said that the writer, after leaving the Grand Pacific, went direct to New York, where, after a two days' stay, he sailed for London. No cause for his sudden action was given.

He Paid Three Dollars for the Blow.

Patrick Quaid, Superintendent of the Cicero and Proviso Electric railway, was fined $3 by Justice Bradwell yesterday on a charge of assaulting Charles Hitchcock of Austin. Hitchcock was on one of the cars over which Quaid has supervision last week, when the conductor demanded a second fare. Hitchcock declared that he had paid once and would not pay again. The conductor appealed to Quaid, who upheld the employé. Hitchcock made some remarks which the Superintendent resented by striking the passenger.

The Charm Was Full of Sawdust.

Maria Lightfoot, a fortune-teller of No. 83 Peoria street, was charged before Justice Blume yesterday with obtaining money under false pretenses and disorderly conduct. She induced a Mrs. Floyd to pay $5 to have her fortune told and persuaded her to part with an additional $5 for a charm which consisted of a bag filled with sawdust. As there was no statute to cover her offense she was allowed to go with a caution.

Dancing for Charity.

A ball was given last evening at the Jackson Park Pavilion under the direction of the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society. A large number were present. Light refreshments were served at the north end of the pavilion. The grand march was led by Mr. Felix Mendelson and Miss Hanna Salinger. The proceeds of the affair, about $300, will be devoted to aiding the poor.

Missing from Home.

The following persons were reported missing at various police headquarters yesterday: Pesto Pawle, aged 28, of No. 95 South Halsted street; William Smith, aged 24, of No. 463 South Western avenue; John Konetski, aged 40, of No. 517 Atlantic street; James Peterson, aged 32, of Englewood; J. E. Carlson, aged 27, of No. 83 Portland avenue.

An Afternoon Reception.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Ward, No. 725 Hinman avenue, Evanston, was the scene of a delightful afternoon reception given by the Misses Estelle and Jessie Ward for their visiting guest, Miss Mabel Prouty of Smith's College. The parlors were plentifully decorated with flowers. Quite a number were present.

From Drink to Despair.

Joseph Dubasufski, a Bohemian who resides at No. 360 West Eighteenth street, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the right temple. He is a married man, 21 years old, a tailor by trade, and the cause of his act is attributed to drink. He will probably recover.

Raided Three Policy Shops.

Desplaines street officers raided three policy shops on South Halsted street last night and arrested E. E. Morgan, No. 46; John Henderson, No. 55; and William Calhoun and W. H. Smith, No. 162.

He Was Too Lazy to Work and Live.

Paul Guyer, the Lake View clerk who swallowed two kinds of poison Monday night in the presence of his wife, who left him because he was too lazy to work, died after five hours' suffering at the German Hospital yesterday.

Items.

There will be a concert this evening at 7:30 o'clock at Lincoln Park if the weather is pleasant.

Jerome Carty of Philadelphia writes to THE TRIBUNE to say that he is not a law partner of Senator Quay as stated.

William Benjamin, John Perkins, and John Murphy were fined $50 each by Justice Becker yesterday for running policy shops in the neighborhood of La Salle and Twenty-eighth streets, $40 being suspended in each case.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (THE TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 76°; 9 a. m., 77°; 10 a. m., 78°; 11 a. m., 81°; 12 m., 82°; 1 p. m., 83°; 2 p. m., 83°; 3 p. m., 83°; 6 p. m., 84°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.55.

A Coroner's jury yesterday held William Hunter to the grand jury for causing the death of Samuel Spiers, whom he stabbed July 12 in front of No. 311 Clark street. Three witnesses were heard, all of whom united in saying that the dead boy provoked the assault.

One of the largest consignments of imported dry goods was received at the Custom-House yesterday for Marshall Field & Co. The goods consisted of silks, satins, and dress goods from all parts of Europe. The company paid $23,000 tariff tax on the goods, this being over 60 per cent of their value.

Mrs. W. C. Heimstreet of No. 1406 Garrison avenue, St. Louis, is in the city looking for her husband, who left home a week ago. He was despondent over financial troubles, and she fears he has committed suicide. He is 29 years old, delicate in appearance, dresses neatly, and has light hair and mustache.

The street railway companies yesterday made their quarterly contributions to the city at the rate of $50 a year for each car making thirteen round trips a day. The amounts paid in were: Chicago City Street railway company, $4,498.75; West Division Street railway company, $4,717.74; North Chicago Street railway company, $2,417.50.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Caligraph Writing Machine received the only Gold Medal at Mechanics' Fair, Boston.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

UNCERTAIN ABOUT BONDS

WEST PARK BOARD TAKES UP THE QUESTION OF THE SALE OF SOME.

A Suggestion That the Disposal of Them to the First National Bank and N. W. Harris & Co. May Be Illegal—What the Bankers Have to Say About the Matter—Request Made by a Douglas Park Delegation—Other Work of the Board.

There seemed to be a feeling of unrest among Commissioners of the West Park Board at their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at Union Park. The trouble, if it be trouble at all, is in regard to the sale of $1,000,000 worth of bonds to the First National Bank and N. W. Harris & Co.

Since the opening of the bids there seems to have arisen a question as to the legality of the above syndicate's proposal.

At the meeting yesterday Commissioner Billings moved to reconsider the action authorizing the sale of $1,000,000 worth of bonds to the First National Bank and N. W. Harris & Co. Commissioner Blount opposed the motion on the ground that it was not definitely known yet whether the bid in question was illegal, "and until such knowledge is obtained," he said, "I am not in favor of passing such measure.

"If we have done anything wrong," he continued, "I am ready to correct it; but that we do not yet know. We advertised the sale of the bonds in nearly all the leading Chicago papers, and bids from only three applicants, already published, were all we received. We did not stipulate that the bonds were to be bought entire, but that they could be purchased to any amount."

After some deliberation Commissioner Mason presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The legality of the bid of the First National Bank and N. W. Harris & Co. submitted at the last meeting of the board, under which the $1,000,000 of bonds were sold, has been questioned, therefore be it

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Attorney and Finance committee to investigate the matter fully, and that the First National Bank and N. W. Harris & Co. be duly notified that if their bid does not conform to the law in every respect we will be obliged to refuse completing the contract.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Mason suggested the advisability of letting the bonds in the several lots instead of selling them entire, claiming that there would be a saving in the interest. But if the bid pending proves to be legal they will have to go as it has been arranged.

Douglas Park Improvements.

Early in the meeting a delegation representing the citizens of Douglas Park filed into the room to present some petitions and obtain information regarding the improvements of Douglas Park. The delegation consisted of J. G. Shedd as Chairman, C. L. Bonney, William Gunton, P. Reader, Joseph Stiles, James Connor, T. W. Sheridan, M. W. Swehler, L. W. McFarland, and G. E. Bliss. They asked that negotiations be made with the Burlington road for a viaduct over their tracks or an elevation of the tracks over the street. They also asked that money be appropriated for the improvement of Southwest Park and that a line of gaspipes be laid from Center Park to Douglas Park. They were given a rather cool reception and were told that the board was as anxious as they for the improvements in question, and in consequence thereof plans and estimates had been made, and that the only difficulty was a lack of funds.

The reports of committees then came up and the committee appointed to negotiate with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road for a subway at Southwest boulevard reported that it had been unable to make any satisfactory arrangements. It was ordered that the engineers should be instructed to draw up specifications for the Central boulevard between Garfield and Humboldt Parks also for Southwest boulevard.

In view of the fact that a sale of bonds would certainly soon be made, Commissioner Mason gave a memorandum of repair which he thought would be necessary to put Jefferson Park in fair shape. He suggested that the bridges be repaired; all walks be recoated with fresh limestone; that the fountain-basin be rebuilt and new sewer connection with the southeast corner of the lake be made. Additional water connections he also thought would be necessary, and he estimated the cost at $5,000. Commissioner Billings thought that in anticipation of the proposed sale of bonds, it would economize time to let the contract for these improvements at once. But under the circumstances this was not considered advisable by the board.

Upon the motion of Commissioner Blount, the Improvement committee was empowered to expend $5,000 on Jefferson Park and a like amount for Wicker Park, exclusive of a new building which is to be provided for later. Some other minor matters were disposed of, and the board adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

Mr. Blount's Opinion.

In regard to some criticisms made regarding the sale of the $1,000,000 issue of West Park bonds to the First National Bank and N. W. Harris & Co. Fred M. Blount, member and Treasurer of the West Chicago Park Board, said yesterday that any intimation that the bonds were disposed of at the suggestion or for the benefit of any syndicate was foolish and unjust. They were sold, he believed, to the best possible advantage, and, considering the complete dullness in the bond market, at figures most favorable and advantageous.

"There is a great difference in the conditions of the bond market now and a year ago," he said. "At present the demand for bonds is absolutely dead. Cook County 4 per cent bonds can scarcely be disposed of at at all, and have been offered at 90 cents, and city bonds are not more active."

There may be no good reason for this, Mr. Blount thinks, for city securities should be even a more desirable investment than park bonds.

"Now the entire issue of $1,000,000 has been sold at par with accrued interest from date of issue to date of sale, and the people cannot suffer," he added.

"If sold in smaller lots do you think better prices could be got?"

"I certainly do not. There is no market for bonds now, and anyway this talk about the people at large being anxious to get hold of our local bonds is all assumption. If that were their desire how is it you can't sell to them city or county bonds?

"Now, although not authorized to say so, I believe I might make the statement that if any one wants to pay more for the bonds than the terms agreed upon, they can yet secure them."

"Why was the whole amount authorized to be issued when the money is not immediately needed?"

"In a short while World's Fair bonds and drainage bonds will be put on the market and it was the advice of leading financiers that the Commissioners' best policy was to sell the bonds before these latter were floated."

Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, emphatically said that if any one wished to pay more for the bonds they could get them with his approval. The supposition that the people were anxious to buy them was all nonsense. The American with a few hundred dollars only never thinks of putting it away in bonds. This has been several times attempted, but the people of Chicago never showed any desire to invest. They wouldn't take city bonds guaranteed by the entire property of Chicago, while the West Side Park bonds are secured by the West Side alone. Mr. Gage showed something like impatience with the talk about a scheme in the purchase of the bonds and reiterated his statement that if anybody wanted to pay more for them they could have them.

Drowned in a Tub of Cider.

LANSDALE, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The 3-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Dean of Souderton fell into a tub of cider and was drowned. The father had the cider pressed a few days ago and stood a tubful uncovered in the garden, where the little one found it.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy
Is famous throughout the United States for its cures of colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, and diarrhœa. It never fails and is pleasant to take 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by Buck & Rayner, 132 State street, and by druggists everywhere.

Harvest Excursions—The Burlington Route
Will sell cheap excursion tickets to anybody on harvest excursion dates, Aug. 25 and Sept. 15 and 29, 1891, to all points Northwest, West, and Southwest. Tickets good for thirty days can be purchased now at ticket office, No. 211 Clark street.

The Ladies Delighted.
The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels.

DICKINSON'S STORY OF THAT LEASE.

His Explanation of a Method Which Is Unique.

Explanations in regard to the lease of the corner of State street and Cloud court seem to be in order. The latest is from the lessor, T. G. Dickinson, and gives a new aspect to the transaction. The method of making the lease is at least unique as explained by the lessor. "The annual rental of $6,000 does not represent the amount paid for the ground alone," said he. "All parties to the transaction agreed that $3,500 would be a fair annual rental for the land alone. The lessee, however, in negotiating for this lease, wished to secure from me a loan of $20,000. That is, I was asked to lease him the land at a certain rate and make him a leasehold loan of $20,000. There are a number of objections to such a proceeding. I would have to take back a mortgage, which would be jeopardized by any mechanic's liens and similar incumbrances which might be placed on the property.

"I therefore suggested an entirely new method of making the lease, based on the building and loan association plan. I agreed to put $20,000 into the building or make him such a loan with the understanding that the principal was never to be paid. In other words, the lessee was asked to pay me an annual rental of $3,500 and a yearly interest of 12½ per cent on $20,000, with the advantage of not having to pay back the principal. As soon as the lessee understood the terms offered and had conferred with his architect and contractor he accepted my proposition. The bondsmen furnished were first, the contractors having the work in charge, and second a capitalist who will advance $30,000 to complete a $50,000 building. This capitalist takes as his security an assignment of the lease. The whole proceeding is simple, though a trifle new in application.

"The capitalized valuation of the land based on the terms of the lease as recorded may appear to be $650 a foot, but no such understanding existed between myself and the lessee."

Mr. Dickinson took serious exception to the opinion expressed by the daily papers to the effect that the lease has the appearance of being fictitious. His explanation will scarcely satisfy real estate men. They will persist in stating that the lessee is not a judge of values, or that he does not mean to carry out his lease. From the explanation given above it would seem that Mr. Dickinson's $20,000 and the bondsman's $30,000 would complete the building. The lease would simply pass to the bondsman in case the present lessee decides for any reason to drop his lease.

Mr. Dickinson would have a satisfactory lease, the broker has his commission, the lessee drops out of the transaction, and the bondsman would appear to be the ill-fated "last man." Real-estate men also insist in trying to figure out a possible income for the lessee. The following figures were given by a broker familiar with State-street rentals:

Twenty-seven flats at $275 a year		$ 7,425
Seven stores at $500 a year		3,500
		$10,925
Ground rent	$6,000	
Insurance and taxes	750	
Collecting rent	300	
Vacancies	1,200	
Repairs	400	
Water tax	350	
Interest on $20,000 loan	1,800	
		10,850
Net income		$ 75

These figures may be too conservative, but in any event the $6,000 ground rent will cut down the net profits materially.

A queer offer received by the owner of the fifty feet adjoining the corner of Cloud court and State street has just been reported. He was attracted by the reports published of the State street lease, and called on the broker making the lease. The broker proposed to lease his fifty feet to the lessee of the Dickinson corner on a 6 per cent income based on a valuation of $659.85 a front foot. For this service he asked a modest commission of $15,000. The owner of the land asked what security he would have and was told that the four-story store and flat building planned for the corner would be extended over his lot. On the basis of a cost of seven cents a cubic foot the owner figured out that his proportion of the building would actually cost $11,000. As he would pay $15,000 for a $11,000 security he declined the offer. The party owning the property placed $300 a foot on an outside valuation on his land. He is now at a loss to know what the lessees hoped to gain above the difference between $11,000 and $15,000, as the ground rent would be equal to the income received from the building.

QUIET DAY AT THE DESPLAINES CAMP.

Much Interest Manifested in the Long Program of Services.

Hammocks swung in the breezes at the Desplaines camp-meeting yesterday, and the small boy swam and fished, while the older young folks went boating and played ball, and hunted shaded nooks hidden from the sun's rays.

The day's proceedings, and the evenings, likewise, passed quietly. There was much interest manifested in the services during the day, the meetings continuing almost without interruption from sunrise and the holiness meeting until lights were put out after Pastor Bland had finished his exhortation at 10 o'clock. The sermon delivered by the Rev. J. Ross Taylor during the morning service was particularly impressive. He is a son of Bishop Taylor of Africa, and his talk was devoted to the work now being done in christianizing the savage tribes of the Dark Continent. Elder Frank A. Hardin, whose sermon on the widow's mite was the principal feature of the afternoon meeting, is famous as a cold-slime circuit rider.

The program was: Six o'clock, holiness meeting, led by Father Lasher, in the Epworth Tabernacle; 8:30 o'clock, Bible study, "The Chariot of Salvation," led by the Rev. O. E. Murray, in the main tabernacle; 10:30 o'clock, main morning service, preaching by the Rev. J. Ross Taylor from the text, "Ethiopia stretched forth her hands unto God," followed by altar service; 2:30 o'clock, children's service, under the leadership of the Rev. Harley Holt, and short addresses by the Rev. Thomas Westerdale; 3 o'clock, regular afternoon service, sermon by Presiding Elder Frank A. Hardin of Freeport District on the observations of Jesus over the widow's casting in her two mites, followed by altar services; 7:30 o'clock, sermon by Dr. Lewis Curts of the Western Avenue Methodist Church, on the scriptural passage, "What think ye of Christ?" Exhortation by the Rev. R. W. Bland of Rogers Park.

Swedish meetings were begun last night in the building set aside for the use of Swedish Methodists, and they will be continued during the camp-meeting. There are 200 Swedes occupying cottages, and at last night's meeting they were all present to listen to the sermons by Presiding Elder John Wigren and Pastor C. G. Nelson of the First Swedish Methodist Church. The Norwegians also have a colony at the meeting, and regular services are held in the Norwegian tent under the leadership of Presiding Elder J. H. Johnson. During last year's meeting there were not less than 1,500 Scandinavians at each Sunday's services, and this number will be exceeded this year according to the calculations of the ministers.

HAVE NO INTENTION OF STRIKING.

South Side Street-Car Drivers Will Stick to Their Jobs—Other Labor News.

The South Side street-car conductors and drivers say that, while some of the men employed on horse-cars are protesting against the recent order imposing additional work on them without any advance in salary, there is no liability of a strike; that they are the best paid street-car men in the city, and in case of a strike their places could be readily filled by experienced men, who would readily leave their places on the West and North Side lines to accept the higher wages of the South Side company; that there is not the best of feeling, at any rate, now between the South and West Side street-car men, because the former recently refused to form a federation with the West Side men because of their being divided into two organizations, and being but loosely organized at best.

The cigarmakers' unions will apply today to Judge Driggs for an injunction against Mr. Zimmerman, the manufacturer who, they claim, is using the union label on cigars made by non-union men. They say he secured these labels while employing union men and is now using them on non-union made work. They have also had M. Solomen, a cigar dealer on Clark street near Van Buren, arrested for using counterfeit labels. He was tried once before on this same charge, preferred by the cigarmakers, but escaped fine. The cigarmakers charge now that he has used the counterfeit label since knowing it to be bogus. The hearing will be before Justice Glennon.

World's Fair Meeting at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The World's Fair Bureau of Promotion held a meeting here today and issued a call for a convention of the stockholders Sept. 15. Each county in the State will be entitled to a representative and the railroads and private corporations which have contributed to the fund will also be represented. The meeting thus provided for will elect a new Board of Managers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Forecast till 8 p. m., Wednesday:

For Indiana and lower Michigan, cool, northwesterly winds, generally fair Thursday, except local showers in southeast portions.

For Illinois, local rains, cooler, northwesterly winds, fair Wednesday night.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Direction of wind.	Distance in period.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 12 hours.
Abilene, Tex.	30.02	78	92	68	E.	8	Fair	.10
Bismarck, N. D.	30.12	64	68	50	N. W.	6	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.88	64	84	54	S. W.	6	Fair	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.80	74	82	58	S. W.	6	Fair	.74
Chicago, Ill.	30.00	76	86	66	W.	6	Cl'udy	T
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	86	96	68	S. W.	6	Fair	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.06	74	78	58	S.	6	Fair	
Chicago	30.00	76	86	66	W.	6	Cl'udy	T
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	66	90	68	S. W.	6	Fair	
Cleveland, O.	29.92	74	80	58	S.	6	Cl'udy	.32
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.32	72	74	54	N. E.	6	Unsat.	
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	68	76	58	N. W.	6	Clear	.42
Denver, Colo.	30.02	80	92	64	S. E.	6	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.08	72	78	58	N.	6	Clear	1.18
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	74	84	58	S. W.	6	Cl'udy	.34
Dodge City, Kas.	30.00	80	94	62	E.	6	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.06	72	80	60	N. W.	6	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	30.04	62	70	50	N. W.	6	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.								
Erie, Pa.	29.88	74	86	58	S.	6	Fair	T
Galve

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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14 to 20 pages.....3 cents
22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.—Princes: You are requested to assemble Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Frater, Thomas Kirkwood. Service in the preceptory and thence in carriages to Graceland.
AMOS PETTIBONE,
33d Deg., Com.-in-Chief.
GIL W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 99, which is equal to a little more than 76¾ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

IT is reported from several sources that the Russian Government has issued an order prohibiting the export of rye, the ukase to take effect some time this month. Of course this fact will much increase the quantity of cereal food that must be procured by other countries in the North of Europe from sources outside of Russia, and as a consequence the price of rye advanced in this market 5¼ cents, to 83 cents per bushel. The prospect of an increased demand for wheat caused that cereal to advance nearly 3½ cents, to 94¾ cents, the excitement being assisted by some fears of crop damage by unfavorable weather in the far Northwest. Our exports of wheat last week were not far from 4,000,000 bushels, and the movement this week is a very active one.

THE New York stock market yesterday was lower, influenced principally by the collapse of Union Pacific. Local stocks were active and higher. New York exchange was 60 cents discount, and sterling exchange closed firm.—The Chicago speculative produce markets were active and grain was higher, while provisions were firm. The foreign news and the large export movement influenced wheat, while the report that Russia had prohibited the export of rye from the kingdom started the price of that cereal here, and there was a sharp advance. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed 3⅝ cents higher, September corn ¼ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye 4½ cents and September 6¼ cents higher, cash barley weak, flax 2 cents higher, September pork 7½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE has been traveling circuit in the southeastern counties of England recently, and, speaking from his experience, he says:

> Any one who sits in my position must know that if you could make England sober you might indeed, in another sense, make her free, because you might—not literally, of course—but you might, speaking broadly, shut up three-fourths of her jails. Of course there are cases, there are classes of cases, with which drink has nothing to do. . . . But speaking generally, almost all the crimes of violence and many of the crimes into which dishonesty enters are begun or are completed in the public-house [saloon].

American Judges, speaking from their experience in criminal cases, could say the same thing of crime in America. And yet the groggery-keepers essay to be our political masters in this country—and in the city districts they come very near succeeding.

IT appears that the reports furnished to the press as to the price obtained for the 5 per cent West Park bonds sold last week were misleading. The bonds did not fetch as high a price as those reports indicated. The bid which was accepted proposed "to take the entire issue of $1,000,000 at par, with accrued interest from date of issue to date of sale—amounting to $1,300—the bonds to be delivered and paid for as follows: $250,000 at once, $250,000 Jan. 15, 1892, $250,000 May 15, 1892, $250,000 Aug. 15, 1892, or before those dates if requested." As it is not likely that the bonds will be taken before the dates named the purchasers will be able to collect the interest on the bonds from the date of sale (Aug. 7, 1891) to the date of taking, though they will not pay for them until the date of taking of course. This will be quite a respectable sum, and taking it as an offset against the price paid, financiers say that it reduces the net price of the bonds to 97, or 3 per cent below par. Even in this time of dullness for bonds that seems to be too low for West Park 5 per cent bonds.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* tells of a big strike made last week in Standard Oil. It was a strike not at the wells, but on the exchanges, and was a pronounced success. The announcement was made Thursday that the oil of all the fields would be equalized, each being paid a premium of 15 cents per barrel, regardless of quality. Down went certificate oil to 50 cents and the Standard people were on hand to buy all offered at the reduction. Then it made another announcement, to wit—that all premiums were off and would remain off except in the case of Tiona oil. The market rebounded 20 cents, such a leap not having been known in years. The *Intelligencer* says, editorially: "This is the sort of thing Standard men refer to when they speak of the supernatural brain power it requires to operate their great company successfully. Anybody who has brains enough to pick a pocket could do what the Standard does if he had the chance."

The only wonder in the case is that people can be found foolish enough to bet their money upon the ups and downs of prices for a product which is controlled so completely by what is practically a one-man power. One would think if they wanted to bet they would at least wish to do so where they stood something near an equal chance and keep out of a market in which they are sure to lose whenever their operations are sufficiently large to make it worth the while of a master manipulator to step in and "take the pot." It is different with producers, who have long since found that their only hope for success is to accept the terms offered them by the octopus. They have not dared to complain, believing that to do so would mean ruin to their business and themselves. But surely it should now be possible to raise the standard of revolt from the tyranny and appeal to the strong arm of the law for protection against the old-time consequences of asserting their independence. If the United States Attorney for this district is able to apply the law of the land to combiners in stone and coal the same law ought surely to be sufficient to reach out and cover the case of Standard Oil, though that combination has a large part of the country in its grasp. If the big monopolists were upset there would not be much trouble in dealing with the little ones.

LYING ABOUT AMERICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

One Fitch, an English college inspector, whatever that may mean, was sent a few months ago to this country by some Tory foes of free education to collect statistics and "facts" to prove that England had better not adopt American educational ideas. He has made a report which must be as astonishing as it is no doubt satisfactory to his patrons. His conclusion is that "the system in vogue in the United States results in irregular attendance and is steadily receding in the public estimation." Where Fitch obtained the "facts" to bear out this singular statement it is difficult to conjecture. He appears to be studiously vague in relation to this matter.

But he (unwittingly no doubt) made a great mistake when he selected Chicago as proving his general theory that "the public schools are gradually giving way to the private and religious schools." This is untrue. On the contrary the private and religious schools are hardly holding their own against the public schools. It is also grossly incorrect to say as Mr. Fitch does that in Chicago "the children in the public schools are not quite double the number of those in the religious schools."

The only reliable statistics we have in reference to parochial and private schools are to be found in the census report of the Board of Education issued last year. From that we learn that the number of pupils enrolled in the parochial schools was 50,172 and in private schools 7,379. According to the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education the total enrollment of the Chicago public schools for the last week of June was 145,761. It must be remembered in this connection that pupils in the puplic school are not enrolled until there is bona fide evidence of their intention by a week or more of attendance to remain in the schools. In the private and parochial schools, on the other hand, the pupils are enrolled if they attend but one day. Another fact to be taken into account is that a large percentage of the Roman Catholic pupils who habitually attend the public schools go to the parochial schools for a month or six weeks to prepare for confirmation or other sacraments of the church. Those pupils are among the enrolled of the parochial schools, but are educated in the common schools.

Supt. Howland's remarks in reference to public school and parochial school attendance may be taken as official and correct. He says:

> There are 146,000 pupils attending the public schools of this city, and I estimate the attendance at the parochial schools for the last year at about 40,000. So far from the public schools receding in the estimation of the people, the system is one of our proudest boasts and never was so popular as at the present day.

In fact the public schools have three times the average attendance of the private and parochial schools combined. But the statistics of Chicago schools are not a fair gauge of the superior attractions of the American public schools for American children. Chicago is perhaps the most cosmopolitan city in the world. Its European element is extraordinarily large, and European school and church ideas widely prevail. German parents insist on sending their children to the German Lutheran or the German Catholic schools in order not only to have them indoctrinated with dogma but also to have them taught the language of the parents. The Bohemian, Polish, Italian, Hungarian, and Scandinavian pastors, Catholic and Lutheran, also work hard to get the children of the members of their communions into the church schools. The wonder, indeed, is after all the special clerical effort expended and after all the pains taken and the priestly influence exercised, with the coaxing and the threatening, that the attendance at the parochial schools is not far more than one-half instead of being really less than one-fourth of the public school attendance, on the time standard of reckoning.

Mr. Fitch evidently fell into the hands of some parochial school zealots in Chicago, or else he manufactured his "facts" to suit the temper and taste of his patrons and employers. And then where is the fairness of judging the whole American school system by the parochial standard found in a few cities and places where the European element is excessively large? There are a thousand counties in the United States where the church and private schools do not number one-twentieth of the attendance of the secular free schools. Take the entire Union and it is quite certain that the public school pupils outnumber the clerical ones more than ten to one.

FREWEN'S SILVER SOPHISTRIES.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, a gentleman rather prominent as advocating bimetallism in Europe, arrived in this country a few days ago and was interviewed by the New York *Sun*. He says he cannot see how the adoption of free silver coinage would bring silver here from Europe. "There is no silver bullion to speak of there, and coined silver, which is already legal tender money at a higher ratio (15½ to 1), is not going to be melted up for such a purpose." He professes not to be able to see that an offer of 129 cents per ounce in gold for silver would bring it here from Europe when the bullion value there is barely 100 cents in gold. His principal reason for not seeing this appears to be that under a limited coinage, the silver for which is bought at its bullion value, our gold has not been taken out of circulation and exported.

The facts of history contradict the very pleasant theory of Mr. Frewen, if he be correctly reported. When this government coined silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 while the Europeans were coining it at 15½ previous to 1873, our silver coins did disappear as fast as they were issued from the mint. The silver dollar was then worth about $1.03 in gold, and it was taken by domestic jewelers for manufacturing purposes and carried out of the country in the shape of coin and sold as bullion. Necessarily the reverse would be the case if the premium offered here were sufficient to make the operation pay. A premium of three cents would attract bullion silver, and a premium of nearly 30 cents would be a sufficient inducement to melt down India and South American and Mexican silver coins in order to have the metal recoined here. Of course that inducement would last only so long as the dollars paid for the silver were equal in purchasing power to gold dollars, which would not be for long. Mr. Frewen admits this, but in language so framed as to conceal the actual fact. He says:

> If European silver was melted up and sent here, was then coined and deposited at a bank, and the owner wanted gold he would just walk down to Wall street and buy New York Centrals and sell those shares again in London for gold, drawing gold from the Bank of England.

That process would do it, but with this important difference which the gentleman conveniently omitted to mention. The owner of those silver dollars would have to pay out four thousand of them for the New York Centrals he would sell in London for $3,000. Or, to put it in another way, a thousand pounds thus obtained from the Bank of England would be paid for with $6,300 in silver dollars instead of the $4,850 in gold which is the equivalent of the English money. This would be the case whether the silver dollars were coined from domestic or foreign metal, and when that point was reached it would not be worth the while of the holders of foreign silver coin to send it here to be converted into American dollars. And then, after those Centrals had been sold in London the buyer would be very apt to want his money back, and would insist upon having it in gold, because the silver would be of no more value than it was worth as so much bullion. The sending of those shares here for sale must mean the withdrawal of the gold, just as it did during the first six months of this year, when some $70,000,000 in gold was sent from the United States to Europe in payment for that kind of securities which foreign holders did not care to retain long enough to run the risk of being paid for them in American silver dollars instead of gold.

Mr. Frewen is an Englishman, and it is open to doubt that his suggestions are not made in the kindly spirit assumed by him in his interview. His remark that "the Farmers' Alliance party is very well advised" must been ironical. He is sufficiently well informed to be aware that if his idea were carried out the English would gather up the immense quantities of silver in India, that of China, which they control by virtue of their dominating the foreign trade of the Flowery Kingdom, and the silver in South America and Mexico, pouring in upon us in exchange for our gold as much of it as they could get rid of before the gold was exhausted and they were obliged to take their pay for silver in silver dollars. That result accomplished, he would lean back with a sweet smile upon his countenance and profess in honeyed accents the deepest regret that things had turned out differently to what he expected. His insincerity is shared by the American advocates of free-silver coinage. They profess to believe the passage of the measure would enable them to get $1.29 in gold for every ounce of their silver, when they know well that the claim is a fraudulent one. They know as well as anybody could tell them that free coinage would no more raise the price of silver throughout the world to $1.29 per ounce on the gold basis of values than it would enable them to command on an open market the same price for three pecks of wheat as their neighbors obtain for a full bushel.

ANOTHER BATCH OF SIMPLETONS TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.

THE TRIBUNE had an account yesterday of a raid made by the Postoffice authorities on the office of a swindling concern called the "National Capital Savings, Building, and Loan Association of North America." Unfortunately the two men who devised the fraud escaped, carrying with them $50,000 of the swag. The total amount bunkoed out of their dupes is estimated to be $100,000, but a portion went into the "business." Salaries and office rents had to be paid. The expenses of agents had to be provided for. There were considerable printing bills and advertising circulars to pay. Then, too, a few judiciously scattered loans had to be made to inspire faith in the fraudulent enterprise.

The plan was a simple one. This "company," with the resounding title, pretending to have a capital stock of $20,000,000, offered to make thousand-dollar loans on the following terms: The applicant to buy one share for 50 cents, to pay a membership fee of $30, an appraisement fee of $20, and to make a monthly payment of $11.05 for ninety-six months or eight years—the payment for the first four months, or $45, to be made in advance—at the end of which time the loan would be extinguished. Adding up all the payments it will be seen that the borrower receives $1,000, and he pays back $1,110 in installments of $183 the first year and $132.60 during the succeeding seven. He has made therefore an astonishingly good bargain, and has secured real money at rates almost as low as the Farmers' Alliance wishes the farmers to be allowed to pay on loans of shinplasters.

Of course the "company" never had the least intention of going into any such unprofitable business. It made a few loans, but that was merely to bait the hook for the suckers. When a neighborhood saw one man borrowing on these fabulously cheap terms others wanted a chance. The object of the swindlers was to collect their membership and appraisement fees and the four months advance payment, or $95 in all, from as many as they could and then shut up shop and scamper into hiding. Had they had a few weeks more time to work their game they might have doubled their lawless loot.

The secret of their success and of that of other sharpers who have preceded them was partly their own cleverness, but chiefly the painful financial ignorance of many men. These scamps were bright enough to hire good offices in a fine building, to furnish them well, and put in them a number of clerks, so that the visitor might imagine that the concern really had a large capital and was doing a flourishing business. These outward signs of solidity and prosperous integrity appear to have produced their natural effect on some investors who called to see why their loans were not forthcoming.

All this smartness would have been thrown away, however, but for the fact that those with whom they had dealings never had learned that in this world at least it is very difficult to get anything for less than it is worth. They never had learned that where a man offers a gold brick, a bond, or goods for less than the market price he either has stolen them or that they are bogus. This is as much a law as the attraction of gravitation, and yet the number of those who do not know it is appalling. The fair average value of money in the places where these dupes live is 6, 7, or 8 per cent. They must be aware of that. Hence it is their business, when money is offered to them by strangers at 2 or 3 per cent, to do a little investigating and see why it is that they are to get it so cheaply. They ought to go to some person with some experience and ask if it is possible for any one except a philanthropist to lend money on houses and lands for 2 per cent when the commercial price of money is three or four times as much, and whether it is likely that the United States has any such benefactors of their species seeking people to loan money to on such liberal terms.

It is not so surprising that people should have been taken in by "Fund W," for that was confessedly a purely speculative business. This latest swindle did not pretend to be speculative, but to be a plain money-lending concern. It is customary to teach in the public schools a number of things which are good enough in their way, but not absolutely necessary. It might be well to throw out some of those ornamental studies and replace them by a little instruction regarding this great principle that things cannot be had except at Sheriff sale for less than they are worth. Those who are tutored thoroughly therein will be insured against the insidious attacks of confidence rogues and sharpers, who offer them gold watches for a dollar and money at 2 per cent interest.

BUSINESS IN JULY.

The reported bank clearings in the principal business centers of the United States indicate commercial as well as speculative dullness. Omitting six ciphers the footing for the fifty-eight cities is $4,420, against $4,846 for the corresponding month last year. The greatest decadence was in New York, but omitting that city the total is $1,942, against $2,019 for July, 1890. Only twenty-five of the number show each an increase in the volume of clearings, and of those all but three are so small as to be unimportant. The exceptions are San Francisco, $13.5; Chicago, $12.3; and Buffalo, $9. The total decrease is about 9 per cent, and the fact is all the more striking, as the gain for July, 1890, over that of July, 1889, was among the smallest of the monthly gains reported for last year. The decrease outside of New York is nearly 3½ per cent.

The totals for the first seven months of the year are equally unsatisfactory to those who want to witness a steady growth of business activity. The aggregate is $31,581, against $35,073 a year previously. It is also less than the total for the first seven months of 1889. New York shows a decrease of 14 per cent from last year, while for all other places the falling off is but 3.3 per cent. The very heavy decrease in New York, both for the shorter and longer term, is in part explained by the quieter tone of speculation. The number of shares of stock sold in July was slightly greater than in 1890, but it was at lower prices, and there was a large shrinkage in the sales of government, State, and railroad bonds, and in silver certificates. But the decreasing tendency of speculation is far from being confined to New York City. It is noticeable at Philadelphia and Boston, and also in Chicago in the old lines, though in our case the dullness is compensated by dealings in real estate, while there is a substantial gain with us in general business, partly in getting ready for the World's Fair. It may be noted, however, that Chicago again temporarily occupies the third place, our total for July being $363, against $403 for Boston, while the next largest, the $273 of Philadelphia, is a long way below. It is remarkable that the most important decreases for the month, away from the seaboard, are Pittsburg $11, Kansas City $7, Omaha $6, and Milwaukee $6. It may seem strange that Kansas City did not benefit more by the early movement of the big wheat crop in the section tributary to that point.

PENSIONING THE EX-SLAVES.

A Nebraskan named Vaughan makes the wild and ridiculous demand that the United States Government pension all the ex-slaves. THE TRIBUNE spoke of this fantastic scheme in the terms it deserved. The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* observes:

> It is easy to see why THE TRIBUNE is opposed to pensioning the ex-slaves. Its policy is dictated entirely by its inveterate hatred of the South and Southern people. Of course it is opposed to pensioning the ex-slaves, because it knows that about 7,000,000 of those interesting people live in the South, and most of the pension money would be circulated in the South. We venture to say that if a majority of the negroes lived in the North or Northwest THE TRIBUNE would be the most powerful advocate of the Vaughan movement.

If pensions should be given those black men on whose unwilling labor the slaveholders lived until they were set free by Lincoln and Northern blood and treasure, then the pensions should be paid by those who profited by the unrewarded toil. If Robert Smalls' ex-master made more out of Robert while he held him as a chattel than the cost of clothing, feeding, doctoring, and housing him, then that ex-chattel has a moral right to begin a suit in assumpsit quantum meruit to recover the amount, whatever it was, that is due him. But the owners are generally dead, the statute of limitations has run out, and the ex-slave has no lien on the lands he tilled, for the work he put into the cotton and the corn which white gentlemen, willing to live on the sweat of the brows of others, sold and devoured. Congress cannot ascertain how much is actually due to ex-slaves, nor could it enforce payment from the ex-masters if it did find out. Whatever pensioning or repaying is done must be the free act of a touched and regenerated Southern conscience, remorseful for the wrongs done the bondmen in the past. Under no possible circumstances can there be any paying of such pensions by the non slaveholding North, which was not benefited by slave labor—for the masters pocketed what profits were made—but which, owing to the existence of slavery, was saddled with an enormous debt in the efforts of abolishing it which is not yet paid off. Slavery is morally indefensible and economically bad, especially for the non-slaveholders in the slave States; but it had its educational advantages for the blacks, as Stanley or any other man who knows the negroes of Africa and also those of the United States will say. They have been taught to labor, they have been taught Christian civilization, and to speak the noble English language instead of some African gibberish. The account is square with the ex-slaves. The pension proposition is idiotic in its absurdity. But if any were to be paid it should come out of the ex-masters' pockets.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S REPORTED BAD HEALTH.

According to a dispatch from Berlin to a French paper the Emperor of Germany is far from having recovered from his accident on board the steamer which took him home from Norway. It is stated that he has epileptic fits and is suffering from severe rheumatic pains, and that it is feared this disease will attack his heart.

How much truth there is in this French report it is hard to tell. News regarding the Emperor's physical condition, printed in French papers, is likely to be as reliable as that about Mr. Blaine's health printed in Democratic papers. Neither can be trusted. But if the news should turn out to be correct, and William II. should die, what then? Germany would go on without him just as it did four or ten years ago. The Germans are a solid self-governing nation. The death of a great Oriental ruler may end the prosperity of his people. The death of Charlemagne meant the breaking up of his broad dominions. But if the entire line of the Hohenzollerns were to come to a sudden end the Germans, drilled in constitutional government and parliamentary methods, would proceed without riot, without interference with a solitary industry, to fill the vacancy in the executive branch of the government and go on successfully.

If the Emperor should die, leaving minor children, his brother Prince Henry would act as regent during the minority. There is no reason to believe that he and the German Parliament would not rule wisely. The fact that Prince Henry resembles the father more than his older brother does, and is more deeply imbued with the pacific sentiments of the late Emperor, would make it all the more likely that his administration would be a peaceful one, and that there would be less shaking of red rags at the Gallic angry bull. The Germans are not anxious to go to war with France or Russia. They prefer to stay at home and attend to their farming, manufactures, and trade. But if any attack is made on them by any power the fifty millions of Germans will rise in a body and defend themselves.

The Emperor's death at this moment would not compare in gravity with that of Mr. Lincoln, which came at a time when the services of that great man seemed to be absolutely necessary. It would resemble more the death of Garfield, a President from whom much was hoped, but who had little time given him for performance. He died and was universally mourned, but the nation went on just as before. And if the Emperor were to go hence there would be weeping and wailing and the wearing for a few months of outward and visible symbols of woe, but the great river of free German life would flow on undisturbed, unmindful of the fact that one of the little war boats which floated on its surface had sunk forever.

Cleveland's Population 299,475.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—The new city directory issued today contains 99,825 names. Using three as a multiple, which is a lower multiple than is used in most cities, this shows a population of 299,475. Last year's directory contained 92,496 names and the population then was estimated at 277,496.

The actual population as ascertained by the census last year was 261,548, or 16,000 less than the directory estimate, from which it follows that the present population of Cleveland is just about 280,000—a very respectable number, and it indicates that the Forest City will cross the 300,000 line next year, and will lead Cincinnati before 1895 and become the first city of the Buckeye State.

THE Treasury Department estimates that 500,000,000 pounds of sugar will be produced in the United States this year and that $10,000,000 will be required to pay the bounty. Ninety-three per cent of the yield is from the sugar-cane, 5 per cent from the beet, about 1½ from the maple, and the rest from sorghum.—*Ex.*

This ten millions of bounty tax will be taken out of the pockets of the people carrying on other industries, such as raising wheat, corn, and cotton. Is that right?

MRS. LEASE, of Alliance fame, says that she has gained more divorce suits than any other lawyer in Kansas. She did not begin the study of law until after the birth of her fourth child, who is now 9 years old. She used to read Blackstone while busy about the household work, with a crying baby in her arms.—*Ex.*

Getting divorces seems to be her chief legal business, as it is easy practice in Kansas. If she employed her talents to persuade people not to get married it would injure her divorce business, therefore she rather encourages marriage. In her political harangues at the Alliance meetings her chief advice is for the Kansas farmers to raise less corn and more h—l.

COL. MCCLURE comes out of the fight with Private Secretary Nicolay with flying colors. This result was foreshadowed ages ago by the eminent St. John the Divine, who says emphatically in the fifteenth verse of the second chapter of the Book of Revelation: "So hast thou also them—that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitans, which thing I hate."

ANXIOUS inquiry in the New York *Mail and Express* of last Saturday: "What is the matter with that Boston baseball team?" Anson, Bro. Shepard. Anson.

AN envious afternoon neighbor takes exceptions to the story that an apple was baked on the tree by the intense heat down at Blue Island Ridge last Sunday. When a newspaper finds itself scooped in the publication of a piece of startling news the most graceful thing it can do is to keep quiet.

THERE are oceans of fun in editing a paper in Tennessee. Witness the playful style in which the Rockwood *Free Ballot*, a Democratic organ, speaks of the editor of a Republican contemporary:

> What is Joe Ivins but an unprincipled, unwashed, vermin-swarming, infamously atrocious rascal, rich on public plunder; a vile-hearted dram-drinker, gangrened with hate and malignity and steeped in corruption and hypocrisy. God forgive the good people of the Second District if they soil their virtuous hands with this monstrous contamination, these filthy pieces of fiendish diabolism, and drunken knaves and public robbers.

If the Rev. Sam Jones himself were an editor he couldn't beat that.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has a bad knee. Perhaps he doesn't get down on it often enough.

GOOD people of Desplaines, don't, don't exclude from your camp-grounds men who fish. As a rule they need all the moral restraint you can bring to bear upon them.

SENATOR PEFFER and ex-Gov. John P. St. John occupied adjoining rooms at a hotel in Indianapolis last Sunday, and carpenters have been at work for the last two days, with jack-screws, trying to restore those portions of the building to their normal level.

CALLER.—"How are you feeling today, Mr. Blaine?"

Mr. Blaine (picking up another daily paper)—"I hardly know. No two of the correspondents seem to agree this morning."

SOME Democratic papers of the country commend Mr. Cleveland for declining to make political speeches in Ohio this fall. For example, the Omaha *World-Herald* says: "The spectacle of a former Chief Magistrate of the Nation entering into the rough-and-tumble work of local politics would be anything but edifying. Mr. Cleveland's devotion to Democratic principles is well known; no man has risked more than he in their support, so that he cannot well be accused of indifference to the welfare of his party in thus refusing to take the stump in the Ohio campaign. —*Ex.*

The Omaha *W.-H.* might also have added that it would be curious to see Cleveland stumping Ohio for a progressive income tax and the debasement of the currency, the expulsion of gold from circulation, and the adoption of the single silver standard of hard money, which are in the platform of his party in Ohio. It would have amused his mugwump supporters to have seen him sweating and vociferating on the stump in Ohio for that strip of "Democratic principles." The "Stuffed Prophet" does wisely to remain at Buzzard's Bay.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* deliberately chooses the hottest season of the year to revive and start on its travels again Col. John A. Joyce's old claim to the authorship of the poem, "Laugh and the World Laughs with You." But we don't weep alone. There are millions of mourners.

COL. M. S. CROSWELL of this city, who has a 600-acre farm in Arkansas, called at this office yesterday and exhibited two apples, one peach, a Siberian crab, and five bunches of grapes, all grown on one of his orchards down there. They filled a basket. Let us hear no more to the discredit of Arkansaw. Great is Arkansaw and Col. Croswell is its prophet.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Same Thing.

"The reason why we shall have to raise the price of coal," explained Baron Anthracite to the humble vassal who had ventured to make an inquiry about it, "is that an immense amount of coal will be required when it becomes necessary to move the enormous crops this year."

"But suppose dry weather and early frosts kill the crops," suggested the humble vassal. "What then?"

"In that case," rejoined the Baron, a look of pain stealing over his noble face like the shadow of a cloud chasing the sunshine across a field of red clover blossoms, "in that case coal would go up, of course, with all the other necessaries of life."

Some Color of Truth About This.

Llewellyn, a Little-Lord-Fauntleroy darling on the North Side, saw an Indian for the first time the other day. He gazed in speechless wonder at the noble red man's swarthy face and hands for some moments and then said:

"Papa, what an awful long vacation that man must have been taking!"

Argumentum Ad Hominem.

"Do you dare to assail my father's memory, sir?"

"Why not? I have heard you say yourself that he had a very poor memory."

PERSONALS.

Father Mollinger, whose miraculous cures at Troy Hill shrine have made him famous, has accumulated a fortune of $3,000,000.

John G. Whittier pets three dogs in his old age, a Newfoundland named Roger Williams, a Scotch terrier dubbed Charles Dickens, and Carl, a greyhound.

Judge H. K. Douglas, who was a Major on the staff of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, will be one of the speakers at the New Hampshire soldiers' reunion at The Weirs.

Baron Krupp is hesitating about exhibiting some of his great cannons at the World's Fair, but there will be plenty of big guns on hand there, notwithstanding.

Mr. William Morton Fullerton, a Boston newspaper man only 23 years old, has been appointed to replace the famous Blowitz as the working head of the Paris bureau of the London *Times*.

The Emperor of Russia is so careless in dress and indifferent as to what he wears in mufti, that he has been known to mount such a shocking bad hat that Senator Evarts would have been ashamed to be seen in it unless it had been blocked and inked around the edges.

Prince Bismarck pockets $1,000 a week as the profits of his little poultry business, but he would rather be pottering around the Chancellor's department, even if there was not quite so much money in it.

M. Constans, the French statesman, very much resembles Mr. Blaine in personal appearance, though he has the good luck to escape much of the fake interviewing to which that gentleman has been subjected.

Mrs. Hopkins-Searles could command millions enough to give a score of banks the blind staggers, but she didn't disdain to go down among the Great Barrington oystermen and haggle for half an hour over the price of a peck of oysters.

Mrs. Lizzie F. Dodge, Secretary of the Helping Hand Association of Lynn, Mass., took umbrage at some disrespectful remarks of a certain Dr. S. B. Andrews, and last Sunday morning deliberately kicked him through the streets. It is evident that Mrs. Dodge has mistaken her calling in life. She should be the Secretary, instead of a Helping Foot Association.

Emperor William wants a return visit from his grandmother, and has so importuned the Queen to visit his court that her Majesty has given a conditional promise she will pass a few days, either at Berlin or at Potsdam, next spring, at the beginning of May. But she has made a peremptory stipulation that the official program of her proceedings while at the German court is to be submitted to her for approval before she leaves England.

Amélie Rives-Chanler declares that the change from the New World to the Old is "like putting a field flower into a hothouse—the result being a finer texture and a double fringe of petals—in a word, the general development of the best points, and, on the other hand, the subduing of certain wendy tendencies." It is to be hoped that the change in this young lady's case may have resulted in subduing "certain wendy tendencies" in her writings.

Mrs. E. Wilcox, now a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, was born in the White House during the term her great-uncle, Andrew Jackson, was President. Her father, Maj. Donaldson, was the President's private secretary and her mother was mistress of the White House. She was christened in the East Room, Gen. Jackson and Mrs. Van Buren being her sponsors. Her father was Minister to Prussia and was a candidate for Vice-President on the Fillmore ticket. Her husband was Col. Wilcox, a member of Congress from Mississippi, who died a member of the Confederate Congress.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is better to clothe the naked truth in polite language.—*Life.*

No matter how prompt actors may be at rehearsal, there is always one man who is prompter.—*Texas Siftings.*

Man's love for his sweetheart is often nearly two-thirds jealousy of some other fellow.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The man who prefers to be right rather than be President has usually been heartily accommodated by the people.—*Galveston News.*

A grubbing hoe is a splendid weapon with which to fight the devil. Satan cannot follow long in a plowman's steps.—*New York Herald.*

One of the hardest things in all public affairs is to keep the brass band from mistaking itself for the entire procession.—*Washington Star.*

"Well, Mr. Wabash, what do you think of the Atlantic Ocean?" "It's putty fine, sir," returned the Chicagoan, "but it ain't Lake Michigan."—*Epoch.*

When a person wants to elevate anything he should keep off of it. It would be well for the stage if some actors would remember this.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"There are very few types of the former styles of beauty left," remarked the young man. "Yes," replied Miss Passeigh with a sigh, "but those who are are very much so."—*Washington Star.*

Hicarde—"Still following the races, eh? Have any luck picking the winners?" Oldsport—"I am not trying to pick the winners. I've got a surer thing on plucking the losers. I'm bookmaking."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Maud—"So you are going to marry Mr. Squibs, the reporter, are you? Why, there are dozens of better and richer men who want you!" Amy—"I know it. But just think of the account of our marriage he can have put in the papers!"—*Boston News.*

FRYING THE FAT.

Lincoln *Call:* If you have any surplus clothing to shed, shed it now.

New York *Recorder:* Please come back to Washington, Mr. Rusk, and turn the steam off.

Detroit *Tribune:* Uncle Jerry Rusk could score a hit with Michigan farmers by ordering his rainmakers to the lake region.

Washington *Globe:* Uncle Jerry, after a good many "false starts," really seems to have struck the summer combination of weather at last.

Lincoln *Journal:* It might be well to vary the standard form a little and say that this hot weather is worth millions to the farmers of Nebraska. It is true.

Kansas City *Times:* It has been a little late in getting here, but, whew! it seems to be making up for lost time. This, of course, refers to the weather of the last two days.

Minneapolis *Times:* The coolest looking man during the past heated term has been the blue-coated guardian of the peace. This is probably due to the fact that no one dare ask him: "Is this hot enough——?"

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The prevailing warm wave is an evidence that summer is not over. It will also provoke inquiries whether Uncle Jerry Rusk's attention to county fairs and harvest homes has not permitted a serious slip in his Republican weather.

> The campaign liar,
> Whose home is Ohier,
> Is making things frightfully hot;
> But the weather that Jerry
> Now gives us is very
> Much more than the politics pot.

—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Washington *Star:* Mr. Quay's resignation has not yet succeeded in hauling the name to half-mast in the newspaper headlines.

Washington *Post:* The latest Ohio idea is sounded by the third party. It reads as if it might have escaped from some insane asylum.

Boston *News:* The fact that a New York policeman has been drowned is worthy of special mention. It is so seldom that water kills a policeman.

Philadelphia *Press:* The Board of General Appraisers has decided that natural gas is dutiable. Calvin Brice won't land at this port. He, therefore, escapes the duty.

Rochester *Democrat:* There is one thing which ex-Presidents might do which seems never to have occurred to Grover Cleveland. They might sit down and keep quiet.

Baltimore *American:* News from New York indicates that David B. Hill is resting blissfully under the persimmon tree with a very short pole and an exceedingly high ambition.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): If an ex-President is too big to take part in a campaign, isn't he also too big to seek a renomination at the hands of a party composed of the common people?

Minneapolis *Tribune:* The Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls it "the Cook County Fair." Chicago's marvelous growth is almost as painful to slow old Cincinnati as it is to poor old St. Louis.

Lawrence *Journal:* A headline on the dispatches yesterday read "Lunatics at Large," and nearly everybody who saw it skipped the item with the remark that they knew Simpson and Peffer had not been sent to the asylum yet.

Slow Work at the Pension Mill.

A recent week's work of Commissioner Raum's industrious bureau turned out not less than 5,917 pensions of men who are supposed to be unable to support themselves. This was not a meager record for the season when Washington clerks are apt to indulge in vacation. At that rate, the office would add about 300,000 names to the rolls between July 1, 1891, and June 30, 1892.

Gen. Raum, however, is said to have fixed his mark at 350,000 for the year, and accordingly he may look upon 6,000 new pensions a week as discouragingly slow work. We should say that there was a good chance, at the present speed of the pension machinery, of its running the roll up to about 1,000,000 names of sickly, non-supporting men before the end of 1892, under the disability act.

The Commissioner must be troubled a little at the prospect of using up his available material; but perhaps when all the soldiers are pensioned he can persuade Congress to let him begin on the men who hired substitutes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

On a Common Platform.

Lawrence *Journal:* So the Alliance wants the government to take charge of the saloons, does it? The Democrats will be ready to fuse on that question, but it will be with the distinct understanding that the members of their own party shall have the offices under the arrangement.

It Is a Self-Acting Boom.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* If there is to be a Blaine boom there will not be any special Senator or particular politician who will be in a position to charge himself with the personal responsibility.

ALL SORTS.

"Sick or well," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "Bright's disease or no disease, candidate or no candidate, Secretary or citizen, James G. Blaine holds a bigger place in the people's heart of this country today than any other living man."

The somewhat startling news comes in the Omaha (Neb.) *Bee* that "Everything looks favorable for Omaha's ambition to entertain the Republican National convention in 1892." The convention will not go to Omaha: that's certain. Half the Eastern delegates would be lost trying to find the place, and the rest would probably insist in stopping off in Chicago, and would get to Omaha just in time to hear the benediction.—*New York Times.*

Charles Francis Adams, who was crowded out of the Union Pacific railway Presidency by Gould when the [bogus watered] stock was selling in the neighborhood of 50, is probably not to-day copious tears on his own account at the doleful tale of the ticker, which now records it at 38. As for the stockholders—but Mr. Gould's indifference to the stockholders is not excelled even by the late W. H. Vanderbilt's indifference to the general public.—*Ex.*

Your committee begs leave to arise and report: In the matter of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which newspapers have been running an id

MANY LOOMS ARE IDLE.

EFFECT OF THE M'KINLEY LAW ON GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

The Income of Many People Has Received a Severe Blow and Disaster Stares Them in the Face—The Congress of Geographers in Session at Berne—Views of Count Herbert Bismarck on Many American Matters—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—For the purpose of studying the actual effects of the McKinley bill as far as such effects could show themselves within the comparatively short time since the law became operative, a correspondent has visited some of the most important industrial centers of Germany, such as Leipsic, Chemnitz, Plauen, Greis, Nuremberg, and Frankfort. From other important points he has received reports of men thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the different districts. They all agree that the measure has had a paralyzing effect upon certain industries, while others equally high taxed have not suffered at all.

Of all the industrial centers in Germany, perhaps in Europe, Chemnitz, a thriving manufacturing city of Saxony, and the district surrounding it have suffered most. The principal industry of Chemnitz is the manufacture of knitted goods, especially of hosiery. There are 250 manufacturers of hosiery in the city. Numerous dye works, brokers, commission houses, spinneries, etc., are interested in this trade. Many thousand skilled workmen employed in the "house industry" depend upon it for a living. The exports, which in 1889-90 had amounted to $11,395,533, diminished to $8,454,023 in 1890-91, a falling off of nearly $3,000,000. Without the heavy exports of the first quarter of this fiscal year (July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890) the decrease would have been still greater.

Many Chemnitz manufacturers say the present dullness is only a consequence of last year's overproduction. But if the tariff is not reduced they fear that in the future they cannot manufacture at a profit and that factories springing up in America will deprive them completely of the trade. One of the largest manufacturers who asked that his name be withheld, because he feared the wrath of his townsmen, said he had sent a number of his best young men to America for the purpose of initiating them into American business ways, as he thought seriously of putting up a factory somewhere in the United States.

All these people complain terribly, but it is the "household industry" people, the poor, who suffer. The correspondent visited many of their homes while in Chemnitz. For seven miles along the road leading west from Chemnitz one house joined another, one village merged into another. In every house one could see one, two, or three looms. At some men were busy, many others were covered with white cloth, the sign of enforced idleness. In one house visited a man was making silk gloves of fine workmanship.

He said he was earning at present 9 marks ($2.75) a week. He had a wife and child. He thought of going to America if he could get his loom admitted free. All the men visited were intelligent, self-respecting, and industrious. Their earnings at present average from $1.50 to $2 a week. One of them, a man with a wife and four children, was asked how he managed to get along.

"Well, we don't," he replied, with a sad smile. "Most of us had something laid by from better days. We used that up. Almost everybody has his little house and bit of farming land. We have mortgaged that. We still have our looms left, which are worth $250 to $300, but if we should mortgage these the end would be near. Things cannot last much longer this way."

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The *Times*, commenting on the returns issued by the Board of Trade, says: "Our exports to the United States have decreased under several headings, and although they have advanced under other headings, this advance is not sufficient to balance the general trade loss. The figures for July are, therefore, lower than they otherwise would have been, and they compare unfavorably with the time when the exports were abnormally large. The McKinley law has been a severe blow to some branches of trade, but the chief sufferer will be the country which has been so unwise as to establish it. The Board of Trade returns are therefore less unsatisfactory than they appear."

CONGRESS OF GEOGRAPHERS.

A Map of the Earth on a Scale of One One-Millionth to Be Made.

BERNE, Aug. 11.—The International Geographical Congress, which opened here yesterday, met again this morning and continued its discussion of geographical questions. Much interest is manifested in the work of the congress, and many prominent geographers and cartographers are in attendance from all the countries of the world which are interested in the science of geography. At today's session a resolution was introduced providing for the preparation of a map of the earth on a scale of one one-millionth, and also for the appointment of an international committee to determine the principles upon which the preparation of this map shall proceed.

Among the questions which will be discussed by the congress are those of a prime meridian, a universal hour, and the rules to be observed in the spelling of geographical names. The object of the resolution introduced today for the preparation of a map of the world on a one one-millionth scale is to destroy the illusion that all the countries of the world are sufficiently well known and to show that there is still plenty of opportunity for explorers to open up territory that is still comparatively unknown.

In connection with the congress there is being held a geographical exhibition, at which all the nations except Great Britain and the Netherlands are represented. Much disappointment is expressed at the failure of America to send the great collection of maps that was recently on exhibition in New York, which were the subject of the admiration of large numbers of geographers for the minuteness of the details of the earth's figuration which they set forth. The congress adopted a resolution to the effect that the geographical societies of the different countries represented should urge their respective governments to found chairs of geography in their universities.

VIEWS OF COUNT BISMARCK.

He Expresses His Ideas of Many American and European Matters.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BAD KISSINGEN, Aug. 11.—In the cool atmosphere of his residence at Upper Saline a TRIBUNE correspondent was today accorded the privilege of an interview with Count Herbert von Bismarck.

"I am out of politics," said he, "and desire henceforth to devote myself to procuring pleasure for my parents and making their life harbor one of contentment."

After the exchange of a few courtesies Count Herbert said:

"I well know and have every regard for THE TRIBUNE. I have experienced none but the most pleasant relations with its representatives. Indeed I count it as a journal of the foremost value to the reading public. I cannot well agree to discuss prominent public questions, and you know I am no longer in the sacred circle, and therefore can speak only of what reaches me as a distant echo."

"What is your opinion on the relative merits of political parties in America?" was asked.

"That is difficult for me to answer," he replied. "I confess I am not sufficiently familiar with your national or provincial affairs to furnish a judgment. In such international questions in which America has seen fit to participate I always found it agreeable. Your Mr. Blaine seems to be a master. I recollect when in office and having any points of consequence to arrange with your country, I always expedited matters by communicating with Mr. Blaine through our Minister at Washington direct. We would always meet each other half way."

"What is your opinion of the McKinley bill?" I asked.

"O yes, the much-discussed McKinley bill," he began. "I never had much to do with the treatment of these questions. I used to refer such to a particular department, which in turn would prepare the necessary papers and send them to me for signature. All I can say is that my opinion it will not stand the test of time, and if reports be true is already beginning to be retrogressive. You cannot exclude friendly and mutual exchange of economic products, and in this, as in everything else, the acme of it all is, or should be, to give and take."

"But, Herr Graf," interrupted the correspondent, "if these are your views why then did you sanction restrictive measures against American hogs some years ago?"

"Really, this is another of the questions on which I cannot pass critically. I am aware we did it, and I assume for sanitary reasons solely."

"Will they be readmitted soon, do you think?"

"I should think so, as soon as America can convince our country of its reliable measures for inspection, etc. Doubtless our merchants will lay your meats if they prove cheaper than elsewhere. By the way, they must be killing a million of hogs in Chicago and in Cincinnati daily, do they not?"

The correspondent ventured to serve his Excellency with the information that in Porkopolis they no longer slaughter many hogs, but that Chicago has asserted its supremacy in this direction and slaughters many thousands daily and nearly 4,000,000 annually.

"What do you think of England's present government?"

"It is a success," he replied with emphasis. "This cannot possibly be denied, and as we measure most everything by the results achieved, it must be conceded that Salisbury's Government has accomplished much. I have always thought Lord Salisbury a great man. I saw much of him during the Berlin congress, and thought him then a superior man. Subsequent events have convinced me that he towers head and shoulders above any of his confrères."

On being asked if Salisbury was a true disciple of the Disraelian school he smilingly said:

"Beaconsfield was what the French call opportunist. Perhaps that is the best quality for a diplomat nowadays. It has always been a mystery to me how that elastic Dizzy in a velvet jacket could so turn the heads of the staid English voters, but he understood it nevertheless and accomplished the results. Yet even he, as you recollect, could not always foresee the end of an election, and, although I should like to know how the general election in '92 is likely to turn out in England, I don't believe that Salisbury or any one else can pass on it with any degree of certainty today."

"And what is your opinion on the recent Italian riots in New Orleans?" I asked.

"I happened to be at Nice at the time," he replied, "and all the information I could obtain was from the newspapers. The Americans with whom I happened to talk about it generally concurred that the verdict served them right. Of course it was hardly the regular way to enforce justice, but I presume there were weighty reasons.

"Would you Excellency favor me with your opinions on the present Russian religious intolerance."

"I can hardly answer your question without going into a long explanation of the many and intricate departments which exist for the order and government of that country. I have lived there as Secretary to our foreign legation and have at times represented our country in the absence of our Minister. As you know, my father has also spent several years as Ambassador to that country and we have there still many dear and valued friends. Irrespective of sympathy, however, I must say that unless one is conversant with the Russian language and knows something of the customs and habits of the institutions he cannot well judge dispassionately of its policy. I repeat it would require a long explanation to afford any intelligent idea."

HE ANNOYS NOBLE LADIES.

A London Crank on the Subject of Beauty in High Life in Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Countess of Dudley's solicitor applied today at the Bow Street Police Court for a warrant against Edward Rowden for personal annoyance. Rowden has been already imprisoned five times for annoying Violet Lane Fox, the daughter of Lady Conyers. He was also sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for sending objectionable letters to that lady. Lady Dudley said that Rowden first spoke to her June 17 while she was walking with her daughter, Lady Edith Ward, in Hyde Park. On the following day he sent her ladyship a letter, and July 10 again accosted her in Hyde Park, on which occasion she was obliged to call on Mr. Alfred de Rothschild for assistance. Rowden then walked rapidly away. After that her ladyship received letters from Rowden daily. The evening of July 25, while Lady Dudley was at the opera, Rowden left the stalls, came to her ladyship's box, and spoke to her. Lady Dudley then drew the curtain, whereupon Rowden took hold of it and tried to draw it back. Her ladyship went to the door of the box and appealed to the Earl of Lonsdale who happened to be in the lobby, and who immediately had Rowden turned out. July 30 he spoke to her Ladyship again at Goodwood and continued to write daily letters. Aug. 8 Rowden followed Lady Dudley in the park for a considerable distance, talking to her all the time; and on this occasion she was obliged to call a workman to her assistance. The warrant was granted.

As Violet Lane Fox, the daughter of Lady Conyers, is a married woman, so Rowden turned his attentions to the widowed Lady Dudley. The man dresses well, is good-looking, and has money, but he is evidently a crank on the subject of beauty in high life.

TRIED THE SOCIALISTIC PLAN.

The Co-operation Principle Didn't Work in a German Workshop.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Socialists are considerably disturbed by the publication of facts concerning a disagreement between Herr Werner, leader of the young Socialists, and his workmen. Werner, who was a prominent member of the Halle Congress, owns a printing establishment, in which he made an attempt some time ago to introduce the socialistic principle of coöperation. He abolished the contract system, and agreed to pay his employés 30 shillings per week. Two of the men now complain they were dismissed by Werner without cause. In defending himself against this allegation, Werner declares the men were idle, and abused the liberty he granted them. When he requested more quiet in the workroom the men sang the Marseillaise and pounded noisily on the desks. Werner was therefore obliged to dismiss them and to resume the contract system. A committee of the Socialist party which investigated the affair, has sustained Werner's action and censured the men. This practical lesson in the unworkableness of socialistic ideas, even in the house of their friends, has furnished weapons for the opponents of socialism and correspondingly worried the advocates of the new system of social and industrial organization.

Grand Duke Alexis in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—So averse was the Grand Duke Alexis to undergoing an official reception that even the members of the Russian Embassy had no official information as to the exact time of his arrival, and he therefore alighted from the train this morning exactly as a private individual would have done. But as he reached the platform he was recognized by a crowd, comprising at least a thousand persons who had just arrived on incoming trains, or who were awaiting the departure of trains for the various points to which they were bound. The greeting they gave the Grand Duke was enthusiastic. They cheered and yelled, waved handkerchiefs and hats, and above the din could be heard cries of "Vive le Czar; Vive la Russie."

American in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Among the Americans registering at the Paris office of THE TRIBUNE today were the following:

C. F. How, New Orleans; C. Griffiths, Chicago; A. N. McGeoch, Milwaukee; Capt. J. W. Holmes, San Francisco; H. Hastings, Huron, Mich.; A. M. Rutledge, Louisville; Joe Wineman, Chicago; N. T. Jefferson, Chicago; B. Davis, Louisville; J. L. and Mrs. Dougherty, Cleveland; A. E. and Mrs. Faust, St. Louis; A. B. Cummins, Des Moines; H. H. Cohn, Louisville; I. P. Connell, Chicago; Edward and D. F. Crilly, Chicago; J. and Mrs. Samuelsen, Memphis; M. J. Smith, New Orleans; L. Springs, Lancaster; A. and Mrs. Schultz, St. Louis; M. Baumann and family, St. Louis; E. F. Siegler, New Orleans; C. Adams, New Orleans; H. W. Arnsbne, Cleveland; W. F. Amory, Detroit.

Want to Touch the Holy Coat.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—It is stated on high ecclesiastical authority in Germany that there is no obligation on Roman Catholics to believe that the holy coat of Treves is a garment that was worn by the Savior, everybody being free to form his opinion on the testimony. The last few days has seen a considerable increase in the number of pilgrims anxiously awaiting the public exhibition of the holy coat. A number of sick people have also arrived, who are anxious to be permitted to touch the relic in the hope of being healed. They expect a repetition of the miracles which are said to have happened on previous occasions of the kind.

The Commissioners Arrive in Vienna.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Ex-Congressman Butterworth of Ohio and Moses P. Handy of Philadelphia, members of the Foreign Commission of the Columbian Exposition, arrived in Vienna today, after two days spent in examining the electrical exhibition at Frankfort. The Commissioners met with a cordial reception at the Foreign Ministry. Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured them that he would report favorably to the Reichsrath on the subject of Australian participation in the Chicago World's Fair, and would recommend that a liberal grant be made to secure proper representation of the empire's industries.

Comments on Balfour's Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The *Standard*, commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech in behalf of the proposed Irish local government measure, says: "Mr. Balfour's declaration regarding the Irish police removes the gravest objection to the bill, but that there still remains a great deal to justify Irish Loyalist misgivings, and that it will be desirable to introduce stringent measures to guarantee upright management of finances." The *Times* says: "His clear, vivid perception of the dangers of the scheme is the best possible guarantee that Mr. Balfour is fit to cope with and conquer them."

Servia's Boy King Visits Vienna.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—King Alexander, the boy ruler of Servia, who succeeded to the throne upon the abdication of King Milan, arrived here at a late hour last night from St. Petersburg, where he has been visiting the Czar. Notwithstanding the fact that recent dispatches from Belgrade announced that his Majesty had passed a successful examination on a great variety of subjects, it is asserted that in general respects his education is in a deplorable condition. This, it is said, is due to the fact that his tutors are frequently changed for political reasons.

Suicides in the Italian Army.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Aug. 11.—Suicides have been so frequent of late in the Italian army that the Minister of War has called a council for the purpose of discussing the causes of the tendency to self-destruction and devising remedies if possible. The soldiers who have been called on to express an opinion as to the reasons for the frequency of suicide among their fellows ascribe it to overwork and improper food.

Opening Night at Patti's Theater.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A special train leaves London tomorrow morning for Craig-y-Nos, conveying a party of visitors to Patti's opening performance at her new theater. The party includes Marcus Mayer and a few of his friends, and the Spanish and Italian Ministers. Mr. Mayer has signed Mrs. Bernard-Beere for a tour of the United States, season of 1892. She opens in New York next November in a new play.

The Emperor's Injured Knee.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—It is stated that the Emperor ruptured the muscles of his knee joint and displaced his knee-cap and that he will be obliged to abstain from movement until the wound has healed. This object will be accomplished by bandaging the leg in its normal position. On the Emperor's arrival at Kiel a special dresser was telegraphed for to bandage the leg afresh.

No Money for Evicted Tenants.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the National League here Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P., said the league was unable to make any grants to evicted tenants, and in view of the probable change of policy of the *Freeman's Journal* an appeal would soon be made for money to start a new national daily paper.

Brevities by Cable.

At a meeting of the Leeds Millers' Association yesterday it was decided to advance the price of flour 1s 6d per sack.

Herr Ebner, formerly Burgomaster of Steinbach, Baden, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, has been guillotined.

An ukase has been issued prohibiting from Aug. 27 the exportation from Russia of rye and rye meal of all kinds and brands.

The failure of Morpurgo & Co. of Trieste owing to disastrous speculation on the part of the chief clerk is announced. The liabilities amount to $2,500,000.

The police of Magdeburg have prohibited the production of a drama entitled "Danton's Death," by George Buchner, on the ground that it is of an immoral character. All copies of the play have been confiscated.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that Friedlander Bros., a jewelry firm of Berlin, have instituted proceedings against Dr. Carver, the American marksman, for obtaining credit for jewelry to the value of $8,325 and then absconding.

The widow of Prince Rudolph, who once was expected to rule Austria, is reported to intend marrying Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Such a step on the part of an Austrian Princess of any name would be a significant move against Russia, but if carried out by Princess Stephanie, it may be considered almost tantamount to a declaration of open enmity to the great Empire of the East.

The German Government is going forward on its way trying to establish State Socialism. It has made itself owner of most of the railroads of the empire. Its Seehandlung business is one of the largest commercial establishments of the empire, and its imperial bank is ruling the money market. The largest portion of forests and mines of the country is State property. And now comes the news of a scheme to establish State woolen factories for the purpose of manufacturing all the cloth used by the army. Other branches of manufacture will follow. And last, not least, all the salt consumed in the country is manufactured by the government.

That forlorn hope, the Orleanist royal party of France, is reported to intend making a new move. It has just held a congress at London under the auspices of the Count de Paris, the pretender. This peculiar man is of the same creed as his predecessor in the office of pretender, the late Duke de Chambord, who attempted to regain the throne of France by keeping steadily away from contact with the French people. Thus the Count de Paris hopes to win his prize by issuing proclamations and, also like Chambord, his utterances are all calculated to disappoint the French nation and cool off the enthusiasm of even that handful of men that continues faithful to the hopeless cause of royalty.

PROPOSED CATHEDRAL FOR BOSTON.

Episcopalian Project in Connection with Phillips Brooks' Church.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—There is a possibility that Trinity Church may be converted into a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral for Boston. Many of the members of the church favor such a change, holding that it would still allow the retention of Phillips Brooks as their head, and at the same time open a wider field of work for him. The cathedral would be modeled after that of St. John the Divine in New York.

That Yarn About the Grand Pacific.

Sam Parker of the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday denied that the hotel had been sold to an English syndicate, and that it would be torn down to make room for a sky-scraping office building. "We have four more years of a lease," said Mr. Parker, "and propose to continue running this hotel as before." The attitude of the trustees of the Biblical Institute and of the lessees would prevent any action in case a syndicate had been interested in the property.

Several important transfers were recorded yesterday. They were: Sebor street, northeast corner of Jefferson, south front, 315x105 feet, William D. Cooper to American Express company, $107,700; Center avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth street, 301x372 feet, J. Moran to Thomas E. Wells, $75,000; Forty-third street, 235 feet west of Loomis street, north front, 262x800 feet, Nelson Morris to Veeder and Martyn, $75,000. Among the outside sales recorded is that of sixty acres at Thirty-fifth street, northeast corner of Harlem avenue, O. J. Seabrook to Andrews and Piper, $134,211.

Seized the Wheel of Fortune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The August meet at the Rockford Driving Park opened today with the track in good condition and everything promising for a good meet. The most exciting event of the day was the pulling of the wheel of fortune by the Sheriff and a posse. For the last week the *Republican* has daily attacked the wheel and demanded that it be suppressed. A number of citizens took the matter up and appointed a committee to see that it was broken up. This afternoon after ascertaining that the wheel was running C. H. C. Burlingame swore out a warrant and the officers captured two of the operators.

The Condition of Editor Jones.

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—George Jones did not pass as good a night and has not been so comfortable today. Similar treatment this morning to that heretofore applied has been without result and the physicians seemed more anxious.

FINLAY HOKE, FORGER.

NINETEEN WARRANTS FOR THE STAR MALEFACTOR OF PEORIA.

Upon the Conclusion of His Five-Years Term He Will Be Arrested on Nineteen Warrants and Given an Opportunity to Spend More of the Bank's $350,000 in Lawyers' Fees—Sale of Milk Prohibited—General Northwestern News.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The celebrated Finley-Hoke case will come before the courts again in a short time. May 30, 1886, Hoke was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. His term, owing to good conduct, will expire Friday of this week. The Merchants' National Bank of this city, from which Hoke embezzled $350,000—actually taking nearly everything in the safe—before he was discovered, has caused warrants to be issued for his arrest on nineteen other indictments. These warrants are in the hands of Sheriff Berry and will be served as soon as Hoke is a free man. He will then be brought to Peoria and another stubborn legal contest will probably be the result. The Hoke case attracted wide attention because of the international questions involved. He had fled to Canada and fought against his extradition, but was finally handed over on a charge of forgery. Then a long legal fight followed in the courts here, and Hoke was finally sentenced on one indictment for forgery; but nineteen others were found against him. His friends claim he will have to be returned to Canada, but the weight of legal opinion is to the effect that no such step will be necessary.

TENTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Grand Jubilee at Jackson, Mich., of a Great and Growing Order.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The grand jubilee of the Maccabees of the State began here today. All day special trains have been arriving from all parts of the State, bringing the various tents and their friends, each tent being usually accompanied by a band. There are nearly 20,000 visitors in the city tonight. The important business of today's session was the meeting of the Great Tent. The one hundred and tenth annual review was called to order by Great Commander A. R. Linton. Great Record-Keeper Boynton offered his report showing that the last year had been the grandest in Maccabean history. More than 10,000 new members were added last year, and the total number is 7,000 more than any other similar society in the State. The organization of a separate association for women as an auxiliary branch known as the Hive had been successful, and is now an important adjunct to the order. The record of the order shows 32,000 Sir Knights. The annual meeting of the Great Hive was called to order by Great Lady Commander May E. Harrington of Reese. There are now eighty-five Hives in the State. The grand parade today was nearly two miles in length and headed by twenty bands. The procession moved to the fair grounds, where the address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Weatherwax, after which Great Commander Linton delivered his address.

TALKING FOR THE THIRD PARTY.

Exercises of W. C. T. U. Day at Houghton's Lake—Farmers Will Have a Day.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Prohibition and Industrial Chautauqua at Houghton's Lake, which opened last Friday, had a boom today. The great heat and rain of the last three days was followed by pleasant weather and refreshing breezes and this afternoon there were fully 2,000 people on the grounds. This was Woman's Christian Temperance Union day and Mrs. J. T. Willever of Bloomington, County President, had charge of the exercises. The morning devotions were conducted by Mrs. Gordon H. Read of this city. Miss Lucy Gaston of Lacon delivered an address upon juvenile temperance work. Miss Daisy Carlock of Berea College, Kentucky, discussed scientific temperance instruction. Mrs. A. M. Sanford spoke in the same line. Mrs. Hathaway of Normal, Ill., conducted the noontide prayer meeting. At 1:30 p. m. there was a conference and question-box, after which Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop of Michigan addressed an immense audience at the pavilion, discussing the origin, objects, and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She declared prohibition to be the supreme and dominant issue in American politics, and must be settled before all other questions. Compromise with known evil brings disaster to nations as it came to us on the slave question, and as it must come to us on the saloon question unless it is saved by prohibitory legislation. Tomorrow will be farmers' and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association day, the speakers being W. H. Boles, Clinton Furbish, and John Sebaski.

IT WAS A STRIKING DIFFERENCE.

Young Mr. Brock, Who Expected a Wife, Received a Horsewhipping.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dr. Rosa Upson, proprietor of the drug store and Secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association, has by a former marriage a daughter, 18 years old, named Ella Martin. George Brock, son of C. H. Brock, clerk of the last Iowa Senate, has been attentive to Miss Martin for nearly a year, but met her clandestinely owing to her mother's bitter objections to him. The girl resolved to steal away from home and marry the young man. Supposing the Upsons to be away last night the young couple attempted to get Miss Martin's effects out of the house. The stepfather and the mother surprised the elopers and a desperate encounter ensued. Both Upsons seized Brock, bore him to the floor by main force, and while the man held him Mrs. Upson wore out a buggy whip over his head. Upson was badly battered in the mêlée, and the girl managed to slip away and attract a crowd by her cries. The combatants were separated and Mrs. Upson rushed down the street in search of the girl, who was not found until this morning. The Upsons were arrested.

MUST DRINK THEIR COFFEE BLACK

Sale of Milk Prohibited by the Board of Health of Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—So many cows in this vicinity are afflicted with disease that the Board of Health has issued an order forbidding the sale of milk. It has been suspected for several days that milk from herds just coming down with the disease was being sold here. The effect of the order will be to deprive the city of milk and country butter until the disease shall have abated. The milkmen generally concede the necessity of the order. For several days the restaurants and boarding-houses have had trouble procuring milk and butter. But few cows have thus far died of the disease. Representative G. W. Prince will leave for Springfield tomorrow morning to consult the State Veterinarian.

GENERAL NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Inducements to Farmers to Sit Up Nights and Nurse Their Corn.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Secretary Garrard of the State Board of Agriculture has issued a circular setting forth the liberal premiums offered at the State Fair for the special exhibit of corn. As arranged it will be possible for the exhibiter entering the best twelve ears of corn to capture premiums aggregating $115, with liberal sums in addition for those who do not take first place in all classes. The purpose of the State Board of Agriculture in offering these special premiums is to encourage the raising of the specially choice varieties of corn for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Will Go Before the Commission.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The third annual meeting of the Michigan Produce Shippers' Association was held today. The Committee on Transportation of the Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Butter, Eggs, and Poultry Association reported on the matter of securing carload classifications for eggs. The report embodied the opinion of ex-Gov. Forraker of Ohio to the effect that the claim of the association was a just one and that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would eventually require the roads to make the desired classification. C. E. Williams of Tecumseh, Mich., was chosen to represent this State on the committee to solicit funds to retain ex-Gov. Forraker for prosecuting the case to a final decision. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. E. Williams, Tecumseh; Vice-President, F. P. Van Buren, Williamston; Secretary, H. L. Abbey, Grand Ledge; Treasurer, James Court, Marshall.

None but Law Abiding Citizens.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Board of Trustees of the State Liquor Dealers' Association held a session here today. President Ernest Hummel of Chicago occupied the chair and eleven of the thirteen were present. A new by-law was adopted to the effect that none but law abiding citizens may be eligible to the association. Arrangements were made for the annual State convention to be held at Peoria Sept. 22. It was decided to hold the convention next year at Rockford.

Medicine Men of Michigan.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Grand River Valley Medical Society held its annual meeting here today. Papers were read by Drs. O. E. Yates and J. W. Fisher. This evening Dr. H. Kremers gave the delegates a reception at his residence.

Northwestern Notes.

A State bank has been organized at Rossville, Ill., with a capital of $25,000.

R. B. Gurley of the San Francisco *Examiner* dropped dead in a Minneapolis street yesterday.

Mrs. J. B. Waite of Marseilles, Ill., sister of the late Gen. Upton of the United States army, has been adjudged insane.

High-leaping horses will draw premiums at the coming Illinois fairs, the State Board of Agriculture having authorized such a class.

The American Steel Barge company of West Superior, Wis., is preparing plans for floating grain-carrying "whalebacks" on the Mississippi.

Wencel Keplan of Cedar Rapids, Ia., shot himself through the brain yesterday. He attempted to drown himself a week ago, but was rescued.

Mrs. C. B. Kellen of Jacksonville, Ill., gave her child carbolic acid Monday night, mistaking the bottle containing the poison for a medicine vial. The infant died.

In the Circuit Court at Salem, Ill., yesterday Jacob Jobiff was awarded by a jury $1,000 against the Illinois Central railroad company for the killing of his son by the cars.

Samuel J. Jarvis of Lansing, Mich., has completed a second compressed air motor, in which are overcome the defects of his first effort. The motor company has been capitalized at $200,000.

Albert Stedman of South Chicago, a student at the Normal College at Valparaiso, Ind., was yesterday arrested for attempting to cash a money order belonging to his roommate, C. A. Pope.

Arguments in the Jambor pardon case were yesterday postponed at Madison, Wis., on account of the absence of Gov. Peck. Jambor is a Racine man who attempted to blow up ex-Mayor Secor of that place with dynamite.

The Wisconsin Normal School Regents have awarded the contract for an addition to the Plattsville School to Nolan & Norris of Janesville for $13,799. E. A. Bonnet & Son will receive $10,936 for similar work at Whitewater. The Smead company of Chicago will build the furnaces.

The Judges of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois have made the following allotments for the fall terms: Judge Vail of Decatur, Macon, Piatt, and Moultrie Counties; Judge Bookwalter of Danville, Vermillion, Edgar, and Clark Counties; Judge Wright of Champaign, Douglas, Coles, and Champaign Counties.

In a conference with Attorney-General Ives of Kansas yesterday Judge Botkin gave it as his opinion that it would be necessary to summon every man in Stevens County at once in order to obtain a jury for the trial of Brennan, who killed Sam Woods. There is so much agitation concerning the affair that the citizens are rapidly becoming "prejudiced."

DISCONTENT IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

Chinese Antipathy to the Caucasian Barely Kept in Check—Mob Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—The steamship Oceanic arrived this evening from Hongkong and Yokohama. Advices from Hongkong up to July 15 are that the fire of discontent is still smoldering in North China and occasional riots are reported. The mission stations near Canton are said to have been attacked, but no particulars have been received. Two of the Wusuch rioters on trial voluntarily confessed that they had murdered two foreigners during the Wusuch riots. The two prisoners were accordingly sent back to the Kuangchi District and executed July 5. Their heads were hung up at Wusuch as a warning to other evildoers. A correspondent at Tientsen writes under date of June 29 that all is quiet there and no trouble is anticipated. The French and British Ministers in China have opened negotiations with the Tsungli Yamen in regard to their claim for indemnity on account of the recent riots. The sum claimed is 6,500,000 taels.

Comparative quietness seems to have been restored in the Yangtsze Valley and several foreign gunboats have left for other stations. A correspondent at Tsing Kiang, under date of June 27, writes that the Viceroy wrote to the official here that the residences of foreigners should be searched to see if they had any babes or dead people's bones about. The Presbyterian mission was searched by an official while a crowd of excited natives waited outside. The mob broke into the Catholic mission, but were put out by the occupants, Mr. Calfant holding them at bay with a revolver. The authorities finally sent the military to the scene and the soldiers guarded the compound all night.

July 4 news came by telegraph from the southern part of the province of serious rioting. In this section the Catholics have large property interests, many fine churches, and a large orphanage. Several of these have been destroyed by a mob. At Fucheu Fu the rioters wrecked the outhouses, entered the churches and priests' house and sacked everything, but did not burn the buildings. The amount of damage done is not known, but it is learned the orphanage was not touched. Soldiers have been ordered out and patrol the streets at night, guarding the Romanist property. The town is now left without a gunboat and a feeling of uneasiness prevails.

Mr. Edwards' Explanation.

J. B. Edwards has a straightforward explanation of what at first looked like a sensation at Hammond, Ind., near which place a row-boat containing a man's coat, a woman's lace collar, and a hair ribbon was found Monday. He said yesterday: "The affair is unfortunate because it gives an innocent accident annoying publicity. The facts are as follows: Sunday I went out boating on Lake Calumet with a lady friend. The sun was so hot that I took off my coat, collar, and cuffs. The young lady took off her lace collar for the same reason. We alighted from the boat and walked down the beach some distance. When we returned the boat had slipped its moorings and we were obliged to walk to the nearest railway station. As soon as I could Monday I notified the people at the lake of the loss of the boat."

Harvard Gets $70,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Litigation over the will of Charles L. Hancock has been settled and a compromise accepted today whereby Harvard College will get $70,000 from the estate. When John Hancock died in 1859 his son, Charles L. Hancock, became the manager of his estate, having been appointed administrator, but the management was found to be too difficult for him. The estate was a large one for that day, amounting to over $80,000, and consisted largely of land in Chicago. In some way the son got his property intermingled with the estate of his father, and the complication was so intricate that suits were brought by Francis V. Balch in behalf of the heirs of John against Charles, in Chicago, to try the title to the property there, Charles made Harvard College his residuary legatee.

Progress of the Davis Will Case.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 11.—The examination of witnesses on handwriting in the Davis will case was continued today. It is all in the same direction, the witnesses being familiar with the handwriting of either Eddy or Job Davis or A. J. Davis, or all of them, and testifying that the will was written by Eddy, not Job Davis, and that the signature of the latter in the will is unlike his. The court rules out all comparative evidence in the way of writing and exceptions by the bushel are being noted.

Three Girls Drowned in Maumee Bay.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 11.—The yacht Nellie C., with a pleasure party of four young men and six girls aboard, was caught in a sudden squall this afternoon on Maumee Bay. The girls crowded into the little cabin to escape a wetting. When the squall struck the boat she capsized. Three of the girls were extricated from the cabin, but the remaining three—Lena Sanberg, Ellen Feeley, and Clara Bourds—were drowned.

W. L. Scott's Condition Still Critical.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman William L. Scott's condition is extremely dangerous. He is exceedingly weak and it is difficult for him to retain nourishment. Dr. Brand continues hopeful of eventually bringing his patient back to health, but the sick man's family are fearful of the result. Numerous letters and telegrams of sympathy from prominent persons are being received daily.

Farmers' Shipping Association.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 11.—The latest in the way of Alliance commercial organizations are the shipping associations. They form part of the Alliance plan for managing their own wheat sales without the use of agents of any kind, and three, the first charters of the kind, were filed with the Secretary of State today.

GO TO THE COUNTY CLERK

OPINION ON THE RESIGNATIONS OF NELSON AND KING.

County-Attorney Walker Says They Should Go to the Clerk and the County Board Sends Them to Him—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Secure an Injunction Against the City—Contract for Infirmary Boilers Let—Police Changes—Other Municipal Matters.

At the meeting of the County Board yesterday afternoon President Smith presented an opinion from County-Attorney Frank W. Walker, regarding the resignations of Murry Nelson and Mr. King from the Sanitary District Board. The opinion in substance was as follows:

In answer to your communication of Aug. 6 in reference to the duties and powers of the County Board in relation to the resignations of Messrs. Murry Nelson and John A. King as Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, and particularly in reference to the power of the County Board to fill the vacancies occasioned thereby, permit me to say that the law under which the Sanitary District of Chicago was created and which provides for the election of trustees for that district is silent as to what should be done in case of the resignation or death of any trustee before his term of office has expired.

Referring to the general law, he finds that in case of a vacancy in a county or precinct office, "not otherwise provided for by law, within one year before the expiration of the term of such vacant office, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the County Board; . . . but if such unexpired term exceeds one year the County Clerk, or in case of a vacancy in his office the Chairman of the County Board, shall issue an order appointing a day for an election to fill such vacancy, and cause notice thereof to be given as in other cases of election." And, farther, the general law says that these provisions shall apply as far as practicable to all elections in the State, special, general, local, or municipal, except as modified or contravened by other enactments.

Continuing, the County Attorney says:

It will be seen that resignations of elective officers should be made to the officer, court, or County Board authorized by law to fill the vacancy by appointment or to order an election to fill such vacancy. In this case, had the vacancies to be filled been for a less term than one year, the resignations would have been properly made to the County Board, the duty of which it would have been to fill such vacancies by appointment; but since the unexpired term of each resigning trustee is for a longer time than one year, the resignation should have been made to the County Clerk, whose duty it is to order an election to fill such vacancies.

It is therefore my opinion that the resignations should be turned over to the County Clerk, who should issue an order appointing a day for an election to fill such vacancies, and cause notice thereof to be given as in other cases of election.

Then the board took the resignations of John A. King and Murry Nelson from the

BLANKED BY THE GIANTS.

ANSON STRUGGLED THROUGH NINE INNINGS WITHOUT SCORING.

Luby Pitched Good Ball but John Ewing Did Better, and There You Are—The New Chicago Catcher Proves a Winner—Boston Again Defeats the Pittsburgs—Cleveland Loses at Philadelphia and Cincinnati at Brooklyn—In the Associations.

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	91	54	37	.593
Boston	93	53	37	.589
New York	93	52	41	.559
Philadelphia	93	45	44	.505
Brooklyn	93	43	45	.489
Cleveland	93	37	52	.417
Cincinnati	93	31	55	.361
Pittsburg	93	31	54	.302

Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	86	30	.687	Milwaukee	59	38	.611
St. Louis	82	37	.638	Omaha	57	43	.570
Baltimore	77	42	.647	Minneapolis	51	43	.542
Athletic	46	45	.521	Sioux City	46	45	.505
Columbus	46	51	.474	Lincoln	44	44	.500
Cincinnati	42	53	.442	Kansas City	38	54	.413
Louisville	34	67	.336	Denver	36	54	.397
Washington	30	61	.330	Duluth	37	54	.330

Ill.-Ia.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Wis./Ia's.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Quincy	47	30	.611	Appleton	41	37	.526
Rockford	43	32	.573	Oshkosh	37	37	.500
Ottumwa	39	40	.494	Green Bay	31	39	.443
Clinton	39	40	.494	Pond du Lac	31	42	.425
Davenport	38	41	.481	Marinette	30	42	.417
Cedar R'p'ds	37	43	.462	Oconto	25	34	.424

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Chicago at New York, Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

American Association—Washington at St. Louis, Baltimore at Louisville, Boston at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Columbus.

Western Association—Denver at Omaha, Lincoln at Kansas City, Sioux City at Milwaukee.

Illinois-Iowa League—Rockford at Ottawa, Ottumwa at Joliet, Quincy at Cedar Rapids.

Wisconsin League—Marinette at Oconto, Appleton at Fond du Lac.

CHARGE IT TO LONG JOHN EWING.

His Curve Was a Puzzle to the Colts Yesterday and So They Lost.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Chicagoans must remember John Ewing. True, his engagement in the Windy City was a brief and checkered one, as his fortunes were cast with the New York Players' League team last year and before that he was serving out a sentence in the American Association. This season the dust of Chicago has never accumulated on his shoes, but, despite this, the proposition holds good that Chicagoans must remember him, because, once seen, John must remain indelibly written on the tablets of one's memory. He presents a figure at once unique and imposing as he box. He intrudes at least six and a half feet of skin and bone into the atmosphere; yet he takes up less room in the world than most men. From the stand he seems at least five or six inches broad and four deep at his most imposing point and he looks like one of Chicago's skyscraping buildings in perspective.

His pitching ability is of a questionable quality. There are days when John's sweeping out curve describes a perfect half moon in the time it uses to get to the plate and there are others when it would make a corkscrew look like a straight line. The causes which lead to pitchers losing their curve ball at times almost entirely have never been accurately traced, but they exist without question.

John Was in Fine Form.

Well, John's curve was doing business at the Polo grounds today, and as a result the Chicago score shows only a long, weary, and monotonous row of goose-eggs that look like the letter O in a run to rest the eye in its weary journey over the figures. True, there were half a dozen or more Chicagoans who yielded their baseball ghosts on the bases, but yielding ghosts are not counted in the win games, and as a result Chicago suffered the ignominy of a shut-out.

There was not much to the game when one starts out to tell about it. New York made only two runs, both of which were stacked up against Chicago's line of goose-eggs they loom up like the Bartholdi statue against a plaster of paris St. Patrick. The game was really won before the echo of Powers' voice calling play had been thrown back to the grounds from the distant hills of Harlem. Gore was in an exacting mood, and when Luby failed to get the ball over the very center of the plate George walked to base on balls. The first ball up to Ewing would have crossed the plate at its middle point but for the intrusion of Mike's bat. As it was, the ball never reached the plate. It came to within a foot of it, then went whistling to center. Richardson, just inside the ball down to Pfeffer and Gore advanced to third on the out, and when O'Rourke lifted a high foul fly to Wilmot Gore scored.

This was enough to win, but New York clinched the game in the fourth when a little trouble to make once more. The first ball suited his not too exacting nature and he dropped it into Ryan's farm again. Then Richardson, with a resignation worthy of a Christian martyr, again offered himself up at the shrine of fate, advanced to Dalrymple's position, O'Rourke pounded out a single and Tiernan crossed the plate. This ended all run-getting, and from that time on neither team found the ball to any advantage.

Luby Did Good Work.

Luby, the tall Texan, whom Anson has again taken to the heart of Bearts, having been given his release, as predicted in THE TRIBUNE, was in the box, and his pitching was gilt-edged. Of course, he did not win, but it was not his fault. Merritt caught and showed conclusively that the old man has a find in Luby, as the latter stopped Gore's steal on him, and he was caught so far that the crowd gayed him.

The crowd was small when the time came for calling the game. Jupiter Pluvius was holding high carnival in this section of the city, while only a few drops of moisture fell on the grounds, which were deep in dust. While the players were kicking up the dust at the grounds the cranks were glancing skyward and crossing their fingers, devoutly praying for the fast that the rain had not stropped the game. The grounds are a good ten miles from the Battery, so it can be easily understood how it could rain down-town and not at the grounds.

Anson is not looking for men as reported. He has made some overtures for Martin Duke of the Minneapolis club, but has not bothered himself much about the matter. He has signed Merritt in place of Flint, released, as announced in the SUNDAY TRIBUNE, and will probably play the season out with his present team. Cooney will be able to play again tomorrow if needed. The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	1B	P	A	E	S.B	P.B	S.O	D.B	B.E	L.B
Ryan, c. f.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wilmot, l. f.	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss.	3	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Carroll, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Burns, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Luby, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Merritt, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	0	1	25	13	1	0	0	3	0	0	7

New York.	AB	R	1B	P	A	E	S.B	P.B	S.O	D.B	B.E	L.B
Gore, c. f.	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tiernan, r. f.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Richardson, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'Rourke, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Connor, 1b.	3	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Glasscock, ss.	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bassett, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Buckley, c.	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ewing, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	31	2	5	27	15	0	0	0	4	2	1	7

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Base hits	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Base hits	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0—5

Attendance—3,000. Earned run—New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Richardson (2), O'Rourke, Luby, Merritt. Double plays—Ewing-Glasscock-Connor, Luby-Anson. Hit by pitched ball—Buckley, Luby. Umpire—Powers. Time of game—1:35.

Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 5.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—The Pittsburgs put up another very rocky game today and the Bostons had no difficulty in winning. Clarkson let down in his pitching when the game was well in hand. Score:

Boston	1	2	0	5	1	0	0	2	*—12	
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0—5	

Boston—Hits, 15; errors, 1. Pittsburg—Hits, 5; errors, 7. Batteries—Clarkson, Lake, Ganzel; King and Berger. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Home run—Berger. Three-base hits—Stovey (2). Two-base hits—Stovey (2), Nash, Tucker, Dolan, Lowe, Long, Sheridan (3), Hanlon (3), Miller. Bierbauer. First on balls—Long, Shugart, Miller, Berger. First on errors—Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Hit by pitcher—Lake, Hanlon (2). Passed ball—Lake. Wild pitch—King. Struck out—Long, Nash (2), Lake, Hanlon. Double plays—Nash-Quinn-Tucker, Bierarn-Beckley. Umpires—McQuaid and Battin. Time—1:45.

Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—The Phillies won today's game in the first inning through the weird work of Cleveland's battery and two singles. The Philadelphia club has accepted Keefe's terms and he will report in time to take part in the Pittsburg series. Score:

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Philadelphia—Hits, 7; errors, 2. Cleveland—Hits, 5; errors, 4. Batteries—Gleason, Clements; Gruber, Zimmer. Two-base hit—Allen. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Childs, Denny. First base on balls—Hamilton. Struck out—Gruber, Childs, Denny, Virtue, Gleason, Tebeau, Zimmer, Gruber. Passed balls—Zimmer, 2. Wild pitches—Gruber, 2. Time, 1:35. Umpire—Hurst.

Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 6.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Bridegrooms defeated the Cincinnatis today, but they got the victory only after a lively battle. The visitors had a great chance to win the game in the ninth inning, but with the bases full Curtis struck out and that settled it. Score:

Brooklyn	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	*—8	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1—6	

Brooklyn—Hits, 15; errors, 2. Cincinnati—Hits, 11; errors, 5. Batteries—Lovett and Daly, Radbourn and Keenan. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Pinckney, Burns, Daly, Keenan, Bruton. Home runs—Foutz (2). Pinckney, Burns (3), Latham. Double play—Ward-Foutz. First base on balls—Off Lovett, 4; off Radbourn, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Halligan. Struck out—Burns, Lovett, McPhee, Latham, Halligan, Curtis, Keenan. Passed balls—Daly, 3; Keenan, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 9. Time—2:05. Umpire Lynch.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Louisville Breaks Its String of Defeats by a Victory Over Baltimore.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—Louisville outplayed Baltimore in a close and exciting game today and with three hits and aided by an error won the game in the ninth. The score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Louisville—Hits, 3; errors, 2. Baltimore—Hits, 5; errors, 1. Batteries—Stratton and Cahill; Madden and Robinson. Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Madden, Werden. Left on base—Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 4. Double plays—Shindel-Jennings-Taylor; Johnson-Robinson. Struck out—Gilbert. Bases on balls—Off Madden, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Kuehne. Stolen bases—Taylor, Long, Ray, Werden, Wise. Time—1:45. Umpire—Ferguson.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 11.—Columbus played poorly today, and lost a game it should have won with the stick. Score:

Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*—1	

Columbus—Hits, 10; errors, 4. Athletics—Hits, 7; error, 1. Batteries—Gastright and Dowse; Chamberlain and Milligan. Earned run—Athletic. Three-base hits—Hallman, Corcoran. Two-base hits—Sneed, Corcoran, Milligan. Double plays—Donnelly-Crooks-Lohane; Corcoran-Larkin, Corcoran-Hall; Crooks-Lohane; Corcoran-Larkin. Bases on balls—Off Gastright, 4; off Chamberlain, 4. Struck out—By Gastright, 4; by Chamberlain, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Larkin. Passed balls—Dowse, Stolen base—McTamany. Wild pitch—Chamberlain. Left on bases—Columbus, 9; Athletics, 3. Time—2:04. Umpires—Knell.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Browns took a brace today and won an uninteresting and long drawn-out game from the Senators. The game was without noteworthy feature. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	*—2	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Hits—St. Louis, 15; Washington, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Boyle and Foreman; McGuire. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Stivetts, McGuire, Sutcliffe. Stolen bases—Easton, Dowd. Double plays—Fuller and Comiskey. Base on balls—Off Easton, 3; off Foreman, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Fuller, Lyons. Struck out—By Easton, 5; by Foreman, 1. Wild pitches—Easton. Time, 1:30. Umpire—Kerina.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 11.—A bad decision of Umpire Davis in calling Kelly out for interfering with a play lost the home team a chance to tie the score in the fifth, and in the last two innings Boston clinched its victory. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	*—3	

Cincinnati—Hits, 6; errors, 4. Boston—Hits, 9; errors, 1. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Kelly. Three-base hits—Nash, Stolen bases—Marr, Whitney, Keenan, Murphy. Double plays—Richardson-Brouthers, Stricker-Brouthers, Stricker-Radford-Brouthers. First on balls—Off Keenan, 4; by Haddock, 2; by Badfinton, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Duffy. Struck out—By Keenan, 2; by Haddock, 1; by Badfinton, 5. Passed balls—Kelly, Murphy. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Davis. Batteries—Keenan and Kelly; Haddock, Badfinton, and Murphy.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Kansas City Celebrates Its Return Home by a Pretty Victory.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Blues celebrated their return home by winning a pretty game from Dave Rowe's nine, Katz, Manning's new man from Grand Rapids, who takes Foster's place in center field, made a favorable impression. Score:

Kansas City	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—4	
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	

Kansas City—Hits, 7; errors, 2. Lincoln—Hits, 8; errors, 3. Batteries—Straffan and Cahill; Madden and Robinson. Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Madden, Werden. Left on bases—Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 4. Double plays—Shindel-Jennings-Taylor; Johnson-Robinson. Struck out—Gilbert. Bases on balls—Off Madden, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Kuehne. Stolen bases—Taylor, Long, Ray, Werden, Wise. Time—1:45. Umpire—Ferguson.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11.—Five singles and a home run off Baker in the thirteenth inning gave Denver the game. The feature of the game was the fielding of "Pop" Smith, which was brilliant. Score:

Omaha	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—4

Omaha—Hits, 10; errors, 4. Denver—Hits, 19; errors, 6. Earned runs—Omaha, 6; Denver, 1. Two-base hits—Trudley, McClellan, Jennings (3). Three-base hit—McClellan. Home run—Wilson. Stolen bases—Omaha, 2; Denver, 1. Double plays—McGarr-Beard-Tebeau, Beard-Werrick-Tebeau. First on balls—Off Flanagan, 2; off Baker, 1; off Fournier, 5. Struck out—By Foe, 5; by Fournier, 5. Passed balls—Wilson, 5; Trudley, 1. Wild pitch—Foe. Time—3 hours. Umpire—Knight. Batteries—Foe, Baker, and Trudley; Fournier and Wilson.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—Sioux City was defeated in a close game. Schiebeck was fined $5 and put out of the game by Umpire Emslie for kicking. Score:

Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1—4	
Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Milwaukee—Hits, 6; errors, 3. Sioux City—Hits, 4; errors, 1. Earned run—Milwaukee, 1. Two-base hit—Earl. Three-base hits—Campion, Alberts. Bases on balls—Off Burke, 2; Petit, 1; Van Dyke, 1; Mackin, 1. Double play—Dalrymple-Campion. Bases on balls—By Davies, 4; by Dewald, 4. Struck out—By Davies, 4; by Dewald, 1. Passed ball—Earl. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie. Batteries—Davies and Schriver, Dewald and Earl.

In the Illinois-Iowa League.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Score:

Joliet	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	8	
Ottumwa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Batteries—McVicker and Sharp; Allen and Magee. Errors—Joliet, 5; Ottumwa, 3. Earned runs—Joliet, 4. Two-base hits—Joliet, 2; Ottumwa, 2. Sacrifice hits—Joliet, 1; Ottumwa, 1. Stolen bases—Joliet, 5; Ottumwa, 2. Struck out—Joliet, 1; Ottumwa, 2. Bases on balls—Joliet, 1; Ottumwa, 1. Wild pitches—Allen. Time of game—2 hours.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Score:

Ottawa	0	1	1	2	1	0	5	*—11		
Rockford	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—6		

Batteries—Killeen and Collier; McNeilly and Pike. Errors—Ottawa, 3; Rockford, 3. Earned runs—Ottawa, 1; Rockford, 1. Base hits—Ottawa, 13; Rockford, 7. Two-bag hits—Killeen, Pike, Harris, Hair. Three-base hit—Killeen. Home runs—Ottawa, 2. Base on balls—Of Killeen, 1; off McNeilly, 1. Wild pitches—McNeilly, 2. Time of game—2:15.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—To-day's game was won on Rowland's error of 10 to 2, but was immediately protested by Cedar Rapids.

In the Wisconsin League.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Score:

Fond du Lac	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	
Appleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Batteries—Fond du Lac, Hughey and Berryhill; Appleton, Schmidt and Schaub. Earned runs—Fond du Lac, 1. Base hits—Fond du Lac, 4; Appleton, 3. Struck out—Hughey, 4; Schaub, 2. Time of game—1:35.

OCONTO, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Score:

Oconto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	
Marinette	2	5	3	1	4	1	4	0	*—20	

Batteries—Smith and Walker; Payne and Briggs. Errors—Oconto, 4. Earned runs—Marinette, 6. Base hits—Oconto, 3; Marinette, 15. Three-base hit—Marinette. Home runs—Marinette, 4. Wild pitch—Smith. Time of game—2:00.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Score:

Green Bay	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1—5	
Oshkosh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Batteries—Oshkosh, Briggs and Martin; Green Bay, Stephens and Terrier. Error—Green Bay, 1. Oshkosh, 2. Base hits—Green Bay, 4; Oshkosh, 4. Passed ball—Martin, 1. Umpire—Clark. Time of game—2:15.

WANTS DARLING, DUKE, AND RETTGER

John A. Brown Visits Minneapolis in the Interest of the Chicago Club.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—John A. Brown of Chicago, one of Spalding's righthand men, arrived here this morning. He said he came in the interest of A. G. Spalding & Co., to do what he can toward reconstituting the Minneapolis club. Failing in this, he will seek to transfer some of the players to the Chicago league team. He wants Darling, Duke, and Rettger. The first-named wants to return to Chicago, but is a question whether the other two men can be secured. Duke is under suspension, but still a member of the Western Association under the rules for ten days. He is wanted by both Chicago and New York, but may conclude to jump to Columbus or St. Louis. Rettger until ten days ago was a member of the Evansville (Ind.) team. Although he has been pitching for Minneapolis he has signed no regular contract. He is considering an offer from Cincinnati, and Chicago will have to bid high to get him. Sam Morton, backed by a syndicate, is trying to put the Minneapolis team in the field again, and says he expects to succeed by Saturday.

Baseball Holiday.

Sept. 1 has been named as the fête day of all amateur baseball clubs in Chicago. On this date the Chicagos and New Yorks will play on the South Side grounds, and all the uniformed amateur ball-players in Chicago will be admitted free to the grounds. According to the latest census their number is about 4,000. They will parade through the streets with brass bands and transparencies, and a section in the amphitheater will be reserved for them, where they will sit with thumbs turned down while New York and Chicago battle for the pennant. It is proposed to make baseball day a yearly holiday.

WINNING TENNIS PLAYERS.

Result of the Kenwood Club's Handicap Tournament Games.

The second handicap tournament of the Kenwood Lawn Tennis club opened Friday with fourteen entries in singles and five pairs in doubles. The handicapping is for the most part satisfactory, and as a result the matches are closely contested.

In the first day's play Morse with a handicap of 30 defeated Plummer, also on the 30 mark, by the score of 6-3, 6-4; De Wolf, 15, defaulted to R. Sherman, one bisque; Cummins at minus one-half 40 defeated Neeley, scratch, 6-3, 6-4; Wittacre, 15, defeated Miller, one-half 30, 6-3, 6-5; Belden, 15, defeated S. Sherman, scratch, 6-5, 6-2; Gardner, scratch, defeated Belden, 15, 6-2, 6-1.

In doubles Ambrose and Miller at half 30 were worsted by the Kenwood champions, Cummins and McClellan, who start at minus half 30. Score: 6-5, 6-3.

The second day Morse beat R. Sherman 6-5, 1-6, 6-4, while Whittacre and Harper, 15, were trouncing Saur and Gardner, scratch, 6-4, 5-6, 6-4.

Monday, the third day, Whittacre beat Cummins 6-4, 5-6, 6-3, and S. and R. Sherman, half 15, beat Cummins and McClellan in a very close contest, resulting in the score 5-6, 6-2, 6-4. Tuesday afternoon Gardner defeated Whittacre, 6-4, 6-5, thus winning his way into the finals.

Today McClellan, minus half 40, will play with Harper, 15, and the winner will meet Ambrose, 15, to gain a place in the semi-finals. The first prize in doubles will also be contested by Whittacre and Harper against S. and R. Sherman. First and second prizes in singles and first prize in doubles are offered.

HAPPY BEE WINS $10,000.

BEATING LITTLE ALBERT FOR THE BIG FLOWER CITY STAKE.

Grand Opening of the Summer Trotting Meeting at Rochester—Mascot, the Buffalo Side-Wheeler, Starts a Hot Favorite in the 2:16 Pacing Race but Is Vanquished by Grant's Abdallah—Early Bird and The Seer Each Take One Heat of the Unfinished 2:21 Class.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The third renewal of the Flower City Stake, one of the most important trotting events of the summer circuit, brought an unusually large crowd to the driving park this afternoon, and the large number of entries in this seemed to make a closely contested race certain. Like the $10,000 stake at Detroit last month it was over in four heats, and the honors went to the 4-year-old mare Happy Bee and her trainer, John E. Turner. The ten that competed were not particularly good except Happy Bee and Little Albert, so that it narrowed down to a duel between the California gelding and the little mare from Philadelphia. In the early pools Little Albert brought $100, Happy Bee $75, Fanny Wilcox $50, and the rest footed up another $100. As Fanny Wilcox was too lame to start these pools were off, and Little Albert continued favorite.

After a tedious lot of scoring, for which Ryland T. and Harry Gould were responsible, the ten got away with Paul at the pole. The gray gelding went at a 2:15 gait to the quarter and trotted off his feet, Trim taking the lead at once, with Little Albert at his wheel. As they turned home Little Albert went to the front, and Happy Bee, after shooting up to second place, dropped back to third, and the chestnut finished an open length ahead of Trim in 2:18¾.

Little Albert Looked a Winner.

The odds were 3 to 2 on Little Albert before the second heat, and he had so little trouble in keeping the advantage to the third quarter that the race appeared as good as over. Turner had been saving his filly, however, and sent her along at such a clip from the last turn that Little Albert could not shake her off and she had her nose in front as the pair flew under the wire. The mile was only in 2:22, but the last quarter was in 33½ seconds, and Starr had clearly been caught napping. Now the betting was 10 to 7 against Little Albert, and he tried in vain to head Happy Bee in the third heat. The pair went at a 2:13 clip to the quarter, then the gelding lost his stride when he made a final spurt in the home stretch. With two heats in hand Happy Bee led the betting at 5 to 4, Little Albert was by no means done, for he made a gallant effort to retrieve himself when Starr saved him for a last rush at the finish. Happy Bee was equal to this and the two came home under the whip, Happy Bee a short neck ahead, in 2:20¾, last quarter in 33¾ seconds.

Ryland T. and Harry Gould came to grief in the second heat, while Tom Hamilton, their driver left the sulky and finished the race down before the last one. Geers landed Wildbrino in third place in the fourth heat, securing a share of the purse, while Trim had third money won after the first heat.

Mascot Was Beaten.

Before the stake the 2:16 pacers started with Mascot getting the marics at 3 to 1. The Buffalo circle laid up two heats and failed to get the third after a losing break. He got away level the next time and recovered confidence by leading the party with apparent ease, but with the odds 7 to 1 on him he died away in the fifth heat after a tremendous spurt to the quarter. Grant's Abdallah, who had already two heats to his credit and a new record of 2:15 3-5, managed to get the fifth one by a few inches from Vitello, and another good thing went wrong.

It was pretty late when the 2:21 class started, and the judges let the crowd go home after two heats. Early Bird, who sold at first choice all through, got the first heat in moderate time after several scores, but in the second Fanny Wilcox was fast in the second that the roan stallion's rapid finish was of no avail, and the bay horse had reduced Lis mark to 2:19¾. Besides this race the 2:19 and 2:27 trotting classes and free-for-all pace are on tomorrow.

Summaries.

2:16 pace, purse $1,500:

Grant's Abdallan (Stewart)	1	7	1	3	1
Mascot (McDonald)	5	5	2	1	6
Crawford (Perry)	3	1	5	2	5
Vitello (Beer)	2	3	6	7	3
Scioto Girl (McDowell)	4	2	4	4	2
Marsender (Dodge)	6	4	3	5	4
Cæsar (Botho)	7	6	7	6	7
Maggie D. (Odell)	8	8	8	8	dr.

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

Flower City Stake, $10,000, 2:20 class:

Happy Bee (Turner)	3	1	1	1
Little Albert (Starr)	1	2	2	2
Trim (Vanmeter)	2	3	3	3
Wildbrino (Geers)	4	4	4	3
Pilot Boy (Wilson)	5	5	5	5
Hervard H. (James)	6	6	6	6
Paul (Green)	7	7	7	6 dr
Tom Hamilton (Snyder and Brewster)	8	8	8	dr
Ryland T. (Bradigan)	9	dis.		
Harry Gould (Sullivan)	10	dis.		

Time—2:22; 2:18¾; 2:20¾.

The 2:21 class, purse $2,000 (unfinished):

Early Bird (O'Neil)	1	2
The Seer (Childs)	2	1
New York Central (Shultz)	3	6
Bush (Burch)	4	3
Jessie Hamilton (Stowell)	5	4
Maud Muller (Tuft)	6	5
Annie Wilkes (Odell)	10	7
Rochester Prince (Halmons)	9	10
Frederick (Lavinge)	7	8
Charley Wilkes (Fisher)	8	9

Time—2:23; 2:19¾.

WON THE JUNIOR CHAMPION STAKES.

Marcus Daly Lands the Rich Purse with Sir Matthew—A Tame Affair.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—A great crowd turned out at Morris Park today to see the Junior Champion Stakes won by Sir Matthew, Marcus Daly's clever 2-year-old. The day was humid and the horses suffered as much as the public. The track was fast as lightning, but the humidity took all the energy out of a horse and all the time was slow. The poor creatures simply crawled over the line too weary to exert themselves.

The first race was a handicap sweepstakes for Terrifier, who accordingly was liberally backed by the public. He had done a remarkable private trial. The shrewdest judges of form, however, put their money on Arab, and he justified their confidence by landing the money after a lively tussle in the stretch with Terrifier, who ran second, and Strideaway was a good third.

Sixteen good colts and fillies turned out for the Junior Champion Stakes of 1,000, and all the spectators looked for the greatest contest of the year. But it is the unexpected that always happens in racing. The race was undoubtedly the worst, the most disappointing, the most nauseating ever run for so rich a stake. It was ill-judged from start to finish. The best youngsters were never in it. Merry Monarch was an overwhelming favorite, but was beaten in the first half mile. His downfall was complete. Yorkville Belle was, of course, not fit. Matt Allen has cost the public many thousands of dollars by sending to the post horses not in condition to run. Georgia had numerous followers, but finished last. The winner turned up in Sir Matthew, the least fancied of the Marcus Daly trio. The ring laid 10 to 1 against the stable. Dagonet ran in the lead for the last quarter, looking all over a winner, but Sir Matthew caught him on the post and won by a head. Dagonet was a neck before Bashford, third, who beat Yorkville Belle half a length. The others came fourth and fifth.

The third race was an easy prize for the much-improved Riot, a 3 to 1 shot. Reckon ran second, Peter, wretchedly ridden, third. These were the only starters.

The Nursemaid colt of D. D. Withers won the fourth race at a long price, with Hyacinth second and Alcalde third. The favorite, Take Back, was beaten off.

Sir George in the fifth race was ridden by the indomitable Hamilton and won easily, with Laurestan second, Laurel third, Sir George was a warm favorite.

In the last race there were several good things, but Celia was the only one to materialize. She won cleverly, with Ben Kingsbury second, Rover third.

These are the summaries:

First race, handicap sweepstakes, $20 each, with $1,000 added, seven furlongs—Arab 112 pounds (Tarsal), 4 to 1; Terrif

BEGINNING TO PROSPER.

GREAT ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES FROM POOR'S MANUAL FOR 1890.

Increase of $94,921,369 in Gross Earnings Over 1889—A Total of 5,739 Miles Constructed in the United States During the Year, Making the Mileage for the Country 166,817—Interesting Statistics Regarding Capital and Indebtedness—Charlton After the Santa Fe.

Advance sheets of the introduction to "Poor's Manual" for 1891 have just been issued. Interesting statistics are given showing the financial and physical conditions of the railroads of the country for 1890, and instructive comparisons with previous years are made. It appears that compared with 1889 gross earnings increased $94,921,369, to which increase the elevated railroads contributed $27,481, the remainder, $93,993,888, being the increase upon the surface roads, made up by increases of $14,225,208 in passenger earnings, $74,412,513 in freight earnings, and $5,356,167 in mail, express, and other miscellaneous earnings. The total number of miles of railroads in the United States at the close of 1890 was 166,817, of which 5,739 were constructed during the year. The mileage of lines making returns of their share capital and funded and floating debts equaled 163,420, against 159,994 for 1889, the increase being 3,426 miles, and the rate of increase 2.14 per cent.

The share capital corresponding to the mileage completed at the end of 1890 equaled $4,640,239,578, against $4,495,099,318 in 1889, the increase equaling $145,140,260, the rate of increase being 3.22 per cent. The funded debts of all the lines at the close of the year aggregated $5,105,902,025, a sum $277,536,254 in excess of the total of 1889 ($4,828,365,771), an increase of 5.75 per cent. The other forms of indebtedness of the several companies at the close of the year equaled $376,494,297, against $357,477,160 for 1889, the increase being $19,017,137. The total share capital and indebtedness of all kinds of all the roads making returns equaled at the close of the year $10,122,635,900, an increase in the year of $441,639,651 over the total of 1889 ($9,680,942,249), the rate of increase for the year being about 4.5 per cent.

The cost per mile of all roads making returns, as measured by the amount of their stocks and bonded indebtedness, equaled $60,638, against $58,274 for 1889. In 1880 the total capital investment of the railroads of the United States measured by the amounts of their share capital, funded and unfunded debts, was $5,108,241,906. Their gross earnings in that year equaled $615,401,931, or 12.4 per cent on capital invested, while net earnings amounted to $255,193,436, being 4.9 per cent on capital invested.

In 1885 the total capital investment was $7,852,533,179; gross earnings equaled $772,468,833, or 9.9 per cent on capital invested; net earnings, $269,493,931, being 3.4 per cent on capital invested. In 1886 the total investment was $8,163,148,652; gross earnings were $829,940,836, equal to 10.2 per cent of investment, and net earnings $300,608,564, or 3.7 per cent on capital. In 1887 the total investment was $8,673,187,216; gross earnings were $940,150,702, equal to 10.8 per cent of investment, and net earnings $334,989,119, or 3.9 per cent on capital. In 1888 the total investment was $9,369,398,954; gross earnings were $960,256,270, equal to 10.2 per cent of investment, and net earnings $301,631,051, or 3.2 per cent on capital. In 1889 the total investment was $9,680,942,249; gross earnings were $1,002,926,059, equal to 10.3 per cent on investment, and net earnings $323,122,721, or 3.3 per cent on capital. In 1890 the total investment was $10,122,635,900; gross earnings were $1,097,847,428, equal to 10.8 per cent on investment, and net earnings $346,921,318, or 3.4 per cent on capital.

From these statements it will be seen that in 1890 the percentages of returns on investment were slightly increased over the percentages of the two preceding years, although not up to the averages of the earlier years of the decade.

The year covered by the statements now presented is, as formerly, not uniform. Of all the roads whose operations are given probably one-half would cover the year ending June 30, 1890, the remaining half covering years ending at various dates between July 1 and Dec. 31. It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to record the fact that the average rate of gross earnings per mile is considerably greater than the estimate made for the full calendar year of 1889, equaling $4,262 per mile more than the previous fiscal year and $246 per mile more than the estimate for the calendar year 1889.

In 1889 there were about 7,000 miles of railroad which were not in operation at the close of the companies' fiscal years. The average capitalization of these roads in stock, bonds, and other forms of indebtedness was at least $40,000 per mile, or $280,000,000. The net increase in stock, bonds, and debt of all the roads slightly exceeded that sum, amounting to $311,543,295, the difference probably representing the capitalization for improvements on old lines. If the sum of $280,000,000 be taken from the total capitalization, $9,680,942,249, there will remain $9,401,000,000, which may be fairly taken to represent the capitalization of all the railroads that earned a revenue in that fiscal year.

For 1890 exact figures on this point have been compiled, and it is found that the mileage of lines not in operation or not reporting in 1890 was 6,026.16 miles, which, added to the mileage of road for which full statistics of operations were reported (157,976.46 miles), equals 164,002.62 miles, an excess of 582.36 miles over the total mileage of all lines represented by capital stock and bonds at the end of the fiscal year, such excess of 582.26 miles representing the length of lines used under trackage contracts, and for that reason duplicated in the returns of the companies using them.

It is apparent that the capitalization, cost, and mileage of those lines should be separated from the totals, when comparison of earnings is to be made with capitalization and cost. Following out this plan it is found that the gross earnings in 1890 equaled 12.3 per cent of the total cost of all railroads, net earnings being equal to 3.9 per cent. But by eliminating from the total cost $8,789,221,516 the item $339,551,095, representing the cost of the lines not reporting operations, the actual cost of the lines which reported those earnings is found to be $8,519,670,421, upon which basis gross earnings equaled 12.7 per cent and net 4 per cent.

In explanation of the apparently large extent of mileage for which no operations are reported, it is proper to state that the greater part of it represents the mileage of roads which were in course of construction at the close of the fiscal year, or during a portion of that period, while a portion represents the mileage of lines which are incorporated but operated in connection with other private enterprises and no separate accounts rendered—the latter class embracing a number of roads in mining or lumbering districts throughout the country, the operations of which form only an incidental part of their owners' business. The number of common-carrier roads refusing to furnish statistics, or of which statistics are not procurable in some form, is inconsiderable and insufficient to affect the tables in any way.

ACCUSES IT OF TRICKERY.

General Passenger Charlton Makes Serious Charges Against the Santa Fe.

There is every indication that the return portions of the G. A. R. tickets sold last week will play havoc with the regular rates for the next thirty days or more. The scalpers have big blocks of these tickets and are selling them to passengers at reduced rates. The issue of these tickets has been made so adroitly that they can be used by anybody, and some of the roads, it is claimed, are extending all possible aid to scalpers to enable them to use the return portions without restrictions.

General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Atchison, judging by the following communication sent by him to Chairman Finley yesterday, evidently means to give the association some further lessons in the manner of conducting passenger business:

In testing G. A. R. tickets sold through brokers in violation of agreement between St. Louis and Chicago via Santa Fé, we find that while these tickets may possibly be refused in every case for passage from St. Louis to Chicago, the Santa Fé agents on the north end are advising holders of such tickets that they can use them for the return passage from Chicago to St. Louis. If the Santa Fé has any intention of dealing honestly with its competitors instead of permitting its agents to do this, it should instruct them to cancel the numbers of such tickets and have the same published, so that they cannot be used for return passage.

It is characteristic of the Santa Fé that they never discover anything wrong on the line of their competitors until it has been found out by their competitors. Apparently they are willing to act as if they thought it believable that their competitors know more about what is crooked on their road than they do themselves. They seem also to do just as little as possible in the direction of doing right and no more. Thus, finding that they must refuse the tickets in one direction, their conductors undertake to give information to passengers so that these tickets can be honored in the other direction. It is clear from all this that the Santa Fé and its south end are in collusion to violate the agreement just as much as they can without being found out.

DISCRIMINATION TO CEASE.

Boston and New England Merchants Hoping to Get Justice Soon.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—The discrimination against New England in east-bound freight rates is likely to be abolished. It has existed ever since the famous railroad war of 1870, when Commodore Vanderbilt compromised by allowing Philadelphia a rate two cents under that of New York, in consideration of the Pennsylvania railroad keeping out of New England, where the New York Central had a monopoly. At the same time five cents above the New York rate was exacted from New England. The discrimination has affected the entire commerce and trade of New England and has driven nearly every Boston exporter out of business.

Edward Kemble brought a test case before the Inter-State Commission against the Lake Shore, New York Central, and Boston and Albany roads in June, 1890. Last March Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association asked the commission to make the rate from Port Huron, Detroit, and Toledo to Boston 24½ cents per 100 pounds, instead of 23½ cents, to correspond with the Boston agreement. Judge Cooley replied that this was unjust to the three cities named and could not be granted, and he incidentally added that the case of Kemble ought to be decided soon. It had been spoken of as involving the division of the Boston rate only, but it really involved the whole rate and the differential as between the rate from Chicago to New York and that to the New England seaports. The Lake Shore was the only road that had made an argument in the case, and Judge Cooley thought the other lines might not be aware of the full extent of the issue and might like to be heard on it. Their attention, he said, should be called to it. This led to a reply being filed three weeks ago by the New York Central, and the Boston merchants are pleased with the fairness of Judge Cooley's letter and begin to hope that the question of such vital importance to Boston's commerce will soon be settled favorably.

Work for the "Big Six."

The Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association met yesterday to consider the various subjects named in Chairman Walker's call. Among the more important subjects to be considered are the following: Appeal of the Missouri Pacific from previous decision regarding diversion of salt from Hutchinson, Kas., and the consideration of a proposition to form a pool to bring about equal distribution of the traffic from the mines at that point. Another subject that will cause considerable discussion is the charges against the Burlington alleging manipulation of salt rates. The question of division of rates via the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa also will get an airing. Before adjourning the Commissioners will be called upon to decide whether Chairman Finley was right or not when he ruled that in matters where roads not members of the Western Traffic Association are concerned the Western Passenger Association agreement alone governs. The Hutchinson salt case was up for discussion all day, and it will probably take all week before the Commissioners finish the work on hand.

Extension of the Chicago and New Orleans.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Chicago and New Orleans railroad intends to extend its road from Paducah, Ky., to this city at once, the surveyors having reached here last night. It is said it will have a Chicago outlet over the Chicago and Eastern railroad, that is now nearly ready for the iron from here to Tuscola, Ill. The grading has already been completed as far north as Iuka, Marion County. The survey runs from Shelbyville to Altamont on the Vandalia railroad.

Railroad Assessments in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Sed ill, who is a member of the State Board of Railway Commissioners, says it will be three weeks yet before its work is accomplished over. The Little Rock and Memphis railroad and the St. Louis and Southwestern were disposed of today. The former was assessed for $691,825 and the latter for $3,083,989.

Railroad Notes.

General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific announces the appointment of A. L. Craig as Assistant General Ticket Agent to succeed Mr. Pond. Mr. Pond will come to Chicago this week to assume his duties as General Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central.

A meeting of the lines interested in the flour business from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the East will be held at St. Paul today with a view of bringing about an agreement for the advance in flour rates by the "Soo" and the lake and rail lines from Lake Superior points. The latter have been making reduced rates for some time, and in consequence have carried the bulk of the business. Unless they agree to an advance the St. Paul-Chicago lines will be compelled to make a reduction.

General Passenger Agents George H. Heafford, P. S. Eustis, O. W. Ruggles, and James Barker have been appointed a Committee on Transportation to secure reduced excursion rates upon all the railways terminating at Chicago upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Grant monument in Lincoln Park Oct. 7. It is anticipated that this event will bring to Chicago an immense number of people, and the ceremonies incident to the occasion will outvie those of a similar affair at Richmond, Va., last year, when Gen. Lee's monument was unveiled.

TALKS TO THE TEACHERS' SECTION.

Addresses at the Lake Bluff Assembly—Home Missionary Exercises.

Dr. Jackson gave a practical talk to the teachers' section of the Lake Bluff assembly yesterday morning on how to secure and hold the attention of the pupils. Dr. N. H. Axtell spoke on "The Inspiration of the Bible." Then class recitations were held in the Clark Street Chapel and adjoining buildings.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the annual Lake Bluff Home Missionary exercises of the Rock River Conference Society. The home missionary work as represented at this meeting had reference entirely to the Bohemian mission field, with its headquarters at Twelfth and Halsted streets, Chicago. Mrs. Dr. Marcey of Evanston gave a short address on this home-mission work. Mrs. Francis Craig of Evanston gave an account of the growth and work of the industrial school of the mission.

Mrs. Dr. J. H. Bayliss gave a talk about her recent trip to Alaska, and the meeting closed.

Thirty-three boys and girls from this mission accompanied their teachers from the city. They had a romp in the woods in the morning and a hearty lunch at noon. Their work came in the afternoon when at 2 o'clock before a fair-sized gathering they represented the various departments of the mission. Their speaking, singing, and general deportment delighted their hearers. During the meeting Miss Rosie A. West gave a report of last year's meeting, the Rev. F. D. Chada made a short address, Mrs. Bayliss made an earnest plea for aid in building a suitable structure for the work on recently purchased lots, and the following officers were elected for the Lake Bluff Auxiliary Society: President, Mrs. Laura B. Fowler; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. R. Hatfield, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. S. A. Dickerman; Secretary, Miss Laura Hyne of Oak Park; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Roundy of Turner, Ill.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., lectured in the evening on "Ireland and Her People."

EVANSTON PEOPLE WANT WATER BADLY.

The Pumps Cannot Supply Southern Residents—Relief Measures Proposed.

The people residing on the ridge in South Evanston have been without water for nearly a week. The engines are pumping 600,000 gallons per day, which is the limit, although the contract guarantees a million. The village has been extending the water system until the pumps are wholly inadequate to meet the demand during the summer months. The Council is holding a special meeting each week to provide for the emergency. Several propositions were presented at last Monday's meeting for putting in new pumps and improving the old ones.

Supt. H. E. Keeler of the Rogers Park Water-Works offered to make two connections with the South Evanson system for $500 and supply the extra water needed for nine cents per 1,000 gallons. The capacity of the pumps at Rogers Park is 4,500,000 gallons, and they use only 70,000 gallons. Definite action was deferred until next Monday.

SHARP & SMITH. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Surgical Instruments. Orthopedic Apparatus. 71 RANDOLPH STREET.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO. 50 Lake St. ARTISTS' MATERIALS. DRAWING SUPPLIES.

Assayer, Chemist. EXPERT IN PATENT MINING, AND CRIMINAL CASES. C. Gilbert Wheeler 143-5 Lake St.

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MUNGER'S LAUNDRY. 45 MADISON ST. FOR LA SALLE ST. 140 N. CLARK ST.

IRON WORKS. Vierling, McDowell & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON. Rolled Beams in Stock. 234 St. and Stewart Av.

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DYE HOUSE. AUG. SCHWARZ, Dyeing & Cleaning of Ladies' & Gents' Garments. Goods rec'd & return'd by ex. or mail. Send for Price List, etc. 156 & 158 Illinois St.

Society & Military Goods. Uniforms, Arms and Equipments, Flags, Gilt Trimmings, &c. G. F. Foster, Sons & Co. 172 E. Madison St.

Mantels, Grates. The Henry Dibblee Company, Anson S. Hopkins, Mgr. Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Fine Furniture from Special Designs. 266-268 Wabash Av.

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WOOD BROS. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. CHICAGO. SO. OMAHA. SIOUX CITY.

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Kingsford's OSWEGO STARCH.

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DUNLAP SMITH & CO. LOANS, REAL ESTATE.

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HAIR. E. BURNHAM, Central Music Hall. HAIR STORE. Wigs, Bangs, Switches. 71 & 73 State St. Send for price-list.

Kiesling's PURE! FRESH! DELICIOUS! BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt and correct attention. 161 STATE ST., CHICAGO. Branch of 923 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HARDWARE. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Importers and Jobbers, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 Lake St.

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Organs, High Grade. STORY & CLARK ORGAN CO. WABASH & 16th STS. Catalogue Free.

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Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, Upwards of one hundred thousand (100,000) in use. W. A. S. Pen Illustrated Book. Pen-logues Without the Book. 175 Monroe St.

OBJECTING TO THEIR OWN RATING.

Underwriters and the Boat S. C. Clarke—Other Local Marine News.

There is a lively row in progress between the owners of the S. C. Clarke, Rabe & Krause, of Michigan City, Ind., and the underwriters over a wrecking bill. A week ago the Clarke sank at its dock in Ludington, Mich., while loading lumber. It was raised, and brought here to Miller Bros.' shipyard for repairs. It has been waiting there since to see who would pay the bill. The Clarke is valued in Inland Lloyd's vessel register at $3,000, and has the remarkably high rating A2 for a boat built so long ago as 1873. The underwriters claim that both its valuation and rating are altogether too high, but the register is vested by the underwriters themselves, who have been insuring the boat on that basis.

The schooner Surprise had a remarkable advance in value, as shown by the two auction sales at the hands of the United States Marshal. Monday the Surprise was sold to S. B. Grummond of Detroit for $800. That sale was set aside and yesterday Harry Channon paid $1,750 for the same boat. That price will give a small dividend to the creditors of the boat, whose list includes nearly everybody on the river.

The city's authority to order boats which obstruct navigation of the Chicago River when lying at private docks is to be tested in Capt. McFarlane's case. Last Saturday Capt. McFarlane of the Lehigh Valley liner Tuscarora was fined $100 in the Harrison Street Police Court for not moving his steamer when ordered to do so by the Harbormaster while he was blockading the channel at Madison street. Stewart Murray, agent of the Lehigh Valley line, said yesterday that the case would be appealed.

The price of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday got out of the reach of shippers, and vesselmen experienced the dullest day of the season. Charters were: To Buffalo—Avery, Hawgood, wheat, at 2¾ cents; Cayuga, wheat; Neosho, corn. To Ogdensburg—Rhoda Emily, oats, at 3¼ cents; Haskell, corn. To Georgian Bay—S. C. Hall, Nellie Mason, corn; Sam Flint, E. B. Maxwell, oats. To Sarnia—Ada Medora, oats. Totals—Wheat, 200,000 bushels; corn, 190,000 bushels; oats, 148,000 bushels.

Vessel Captains who have been in Chicago recently reported at Buffalo and Cleveland that the river here is now blocked the worst it has ever been in its history. They say that they would rather go anywhere on the Great Lakes than run the risk of a passage up the Chicago River.

The English Quakers.

The Quakers are not dying out, after all. A decline in their membership in Great Britain began before the end of the last century and continued down to 1860, but since that date they have been increasing. In 1881 there were 14,981 members and 5,041 "attenders" at meeting. Since that year there has been an increase of about a hundred or two every year, and the figures for 1890 were 15,836 members and 6,110 attenders.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

Head One Solid Sore. Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema when he was four months old. We tried three doctors, but they did not help him. We then used your three CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using them eleven weeks exactly according to directions he began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears, most of his face, and small places on different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to the cradle and hold them when he was taken up; and had to keep mittens tied on his hands to keep his finger-nails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others.

GEO. B. & JANETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

O females, instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

I feel like saying something BAD!

BE WISE!

BOOTS AND SHOES DRESSED WITH Wolff's ACME Blacking

NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF. WATERPROOF and warranted to preserve leather, and keep it soft and durable.

10c Will pay for the Cost of Changing Plain White Glass vessels to Ruby, Emerald, Opal, or other Costly Glass. 10c

PIK-RON FOR GLASS WILL DO IT. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

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A SALESMAN. One thoroughly acquainted with the crockery, glassware, lamp, and fancy goods trade. Address I 7, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

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Under the Oxford Bldg., 64-66 La Salle-st., will be opened Wednesday, the 12th. EXTRA DINNER.

Hobbs Little Vegetable Pills. For the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS. Try them. Only 25 Cents. All Druggists.

EYES OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles examined free. 39 E. Randolph St. WATRY EYES. Scientific. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BE WISE AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS.

Assignee's Sale OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS

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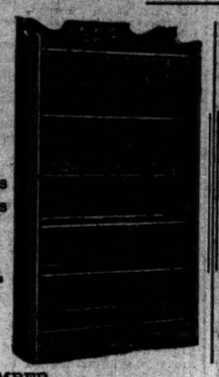
THIS SOLID OAK BOOK-CASE, 32 INCHES WIDE, 60 INCHES HIGH, $4.85



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REMEMBER . . . .

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TAXED TO THE UTMOST CAPACITY

WE HAVE FINALLY SECURED ENOUGH HELP TO SATISFY THE IMMENSE THRONG OF EAGER PURCHASERS.

AN ARMY OF SALESPEOPLE TO WAIT ON YOU.

OUR PHENOMENAL SALE CONTINUES UNABATED.

SUCH BARGAINS AS WE OFFER ARE BOUND TO DO IT.

DOORS OPEN AT 9 A. M.

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A Good Investment for you at our regular selling prices, untouched and marked in plain figures. As a proof their sales exceed all other shoes.

THE STREETER FOOT FORM

STREETER, State and Madison. 2$, 3$, 4$, 5$, 6$, 7$, 8$. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS. Shoes Mended.

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This is the method of doing business at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary. If a case is incurable it is not accepted. No false claims or promises are made. Remarkable cures have been effected, and hundreds of testimonials from well-known citizens and business men attest the fact. We do not offer a panacea for every ill that man is heir to, but we do *cure* Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervous Prostration, and every form of nervous disease, Chronic Constipation, Asthma, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all chronic ailments. A thorough examination of our methods and treatment earnestly solicited.

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DR. GOLIS' Universal Digestive Food Powder. Formula Discovered in 1827 by DR. GOLIS, VIENNA.

The best known and most effective remedy for assisting digestion. Those troubled with indigestion should not be without it. Retail price per bottle, 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it, or write to A. KLINE, Gen'l Ag't, 321 5th-av., Chicago. Chicago Wholesale Depots: Morrison, Plummer & Co., Hamilton, Keeling & Co., Peter Van Schaack & Sons, the Old Salamander Drug House; R. Stevenson & Co.; Fuller & Fuller; Lord, Owen & Co.

HIRES Root Beer. The Great Health Drink. Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. FREE a beautiful Picture Book and cards sent to any one addressing C. E. HIRES & CO., Philadelphia.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

WOODS' PENETRATING PLASTER. It is QUICK. Others in comparison are slow or DEAD. If suffering try WOODS' PLASTER. It Penetrates. Relieves. Cures. All Druggists.

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GEM DIAMONDS, BOTTOM PRICES. Sold on trade terms to responsible parties. Loan still giving away those Diamond Cleaners. Come and get one. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer of Diamonds, 110-112 Wabash-av.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. H. D. Overell of the North Side Has a Most Unenjoyable Experience.

She Is Finally Rescued from Her Critical Condition and Made Happy.

Mrs. H. D. Overell lives with her husband and family at 464 Division street, North Side, and thither the reporter yesterday wended his way to obtain the particulars of an event which has proved greatly satisfactory to that lady and her friends.

"I really believe Dr. Carroll saved my life," began Mrs. Overell, "and if you had seen me a few months ago you would have thought, as many of my friends did, that I had but a short time to live. I was in poor health for six years, and was a constant sufferer for the last four or five years.

"My entire system was run down, and I was so thin and weak I couldn't attend to anything. There were pains and aches all over my body—in my eyes, ears, head, throat, heart and stomach. I had no appetite, and my stomach became so tender and painful I couldn't retain food in it, but had to vomit after eating anything. Indeed my sufferings from dyspepsia were fearful.

MRS. H. D. OVERELL.

"There was an intense, heavy pain in my forehead. Everything seemed to be swimming before my eyes, and they became so weak and watered so that I could hardly see, besides becoming very painful. There were always ringing noises in my head, and my hearing was becoming poor. I could hardly hear anything. My head and nose were stopped up and I was forced to breathe through my mouth.

"I suffered a great deal from palpitation of the heart and from nervousness. At times these pains were so intense I thought each minute would be my last, and my nervous system was so shattered I was unfitted for almost everything.

"In addition to all this a severe attack of rheumatism helped to make my life still more miserable. The pains in my bones and joints were almost unbearable at times, and I could scarcely bear to have anything touch me, so tender and painful did they become. I was often blown with it for weeks at a time, and when in bed I could scarcely turn even my head, so sharp were the pains. One doctor said the rheumatism was causing my heart trouble, and said I would never get rid of it. I could scarcely hobble about for sixteen weeks at a time, and for three years I was scarcely ever free from it. The pains were always worst in damp weather, and we had to break up housekeeping because I was too much crippled to attend to anything.

"I think I had every ache and pain the human body is subject to. I lost flesh till I was almost reduced to a skeleton and weighed only eighty-two pounds. Of course I had no ambition for anything, and I was too weak to do anything even if the ambition had been there. The doctors gave me no relief. They didn't appear to understand my case—said I would never be cured, and I had given up all hope and thought I must die.

"That was my condition when I first called on Dr. Carroll, and you can easily understand that I was not a very promising patient. In the first place I was a physical wreck, and in the second place I had about lost all confidence in any doctor's ability to cure me. But Dr. Carroll had been very highly recommended, and my first visit to his offices convinced me that he understood my case and inspired me with a hope that I could be cured, and so I was.

"I began to improve after the first day or two and was very much encouraged.

"I Gained Health and Strength

rapidly and all my aches and pains gradually disappeared. My hearing and my sight are perfect now and I have a splendid appetite now and sleep and rest well at night. My nerves are steady again, and I am free from those fearful pains around my heart.

"I Am Now Cured

of the catarrh, dyspepsia, and rheumatism, too. In fact, this is the first year in three years that I am free from rheumatism. I feel like another person. Dr. Carroll is the best physician I ever had, and his charges were the most reasonable. He is very kind and pleasant in manner in dealing with his patients; and I feel that anything that I can say will still fall far short of doing justice to his skill and ability. I couldn't ask to feel better than I do now. And not only did Dr. Carroll cure me," added Mrs. Overell, "but I feel sure that he saved my life."

DR. J. G. CARROLL, SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE NOSE, EARS, HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, AND STOMACH, 96 STATE ST., CHICAGO, OPPOSITE MARSHALL FIELD'S.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4 and 6:30 to 8 p. m. SUNDAYS: 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

Patients Living at a Distance Are successfully treated by mail. Send 10 cents for a symptom blank if you desire treatment.

C. W. & H. C. STOREY 257 and 259 State-st.

Furniture, The 'Gem' and 'Rugby' Folding Beds, Parlor Suits, Refrigerators, Ranges, Carpets, Rugs. Lowest Prices. Easy Payments. Houses Furnished Complete.

C. W. & H. C. STOREY 257 and 259 State-st.

Kane County Court-House Furnishings.

The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kane County, Illinois, will receive sealed bids for all furnishings of the Court-House to said County at the office of the County Clerk until 10:30 o'clock a. m. Thursday, August 27, 1891.

A schedule of the furnishings desired is on file with said Clerk, together with instructions to bidders.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof, as specified in said instructions.

All bids should be sealed and directed to the "Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kane County, care A. M. Beaupre, County Clerk, Geneva, Ill."

Geneva, August 10, 1891. C. E. MANN, Chairman Building Committee.

S. L. ADAMS, Secretary Building Committee.

CHIEF GOTTLIEB RESIGNS

HE PLEADS PRESS OF BUSINESS, BUT ADMITS THERE WAS FRICTION.

He and Chief of Construction D. H. Burnham Could Not Agree, Although Each Now Expresses the Greatest Regard for the Other—Prof. Adams Also Resigns His Position—No Joint Building for Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan—Other Fair News.

Chief Engineer Gottlieb has resigned his position with the World's Fair, and his resignation has been accepted.

The reason given was that press of private business in addition to his Exposition work was too severe for endurance. The real reason is said to be that he and Mr. Burnham, the Chief of Construction, could not agree as to the best methods of carrying on the engineering and other work of the Construction Department. For several months they have differed materially, and the divergence of judgment became so pronounced that for the good of the Construction Department one or the two chiefs had to quit. Mr. Gottlieb has been a big man in the construction work. So has Mr. Burnham. But Mr. Burnham is Chief of the department and Mr. Gottlieb was his subordinate. The subordinate decided to go, and last Friday he sent a letter of resignation to Chief of Construction Burnham. Mr. Burnham promptly indorsed it and sent it to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, which had final jurisdiction in the matter. Here is the letter addressed to Mr. Burnham:

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—D. H. Burnham, Chief of Construction—Dear Sir: The duties connected with the position I occupy at the World's Columbian Exposition are so important and onerous that I feel it impossible for me to do justice to them and at the same time attend to my private affairs, which I cannot neglect altogether. The endeavor to do the best possible for the great interest of the Exposition and partially only attend to my private business has overstrained my strength until I feel it my duty towards myself to resign one or the other. It is with regret that I have come to the conclusion that under the circumstances the only course open to me is the resigning of the position with which the Exposition company has honored me, and I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as the Chief Engineer of the World's Columbian Exposition and request you to submit the same to the honorable Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Acknowledging with sincere thanks the uniform courtesy and confidence which you, as well as the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and the Board of Directors have treated me with, I am, yours, very respectfully,

A. GOTTLIEB, Chief Engineer.

Other Reasons Given.

When the committee received this letter it was surprised and laid the matter over until Monday. Upon invitation Mr. Burnham and Mr. Gottlieb appeared before it. Mr. Gottlieb made a frank statement to the effect that he differed so widely with Mr. Burnham in matters of construction that he thought it best to retire. He also cited the fact that his private business was heavy and under the circumstances he desired to devote his entire attention to it. There was not much glory in his position, a great deal of hard work, a salary which he could earn several times over in his business, and with it all there was friction between him and Mr. Burnham. He professed the kindliest of feeling and esteem for Mr. Burnham and asked the committee to accept his resignation.

Mr. Burnham expressed a similar regard for Mr. Gottlieb and concurred in the opinion that it was better for the department to have harmony. Then the two chiefs retired, and the committee unanimously accepted the resignation. The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Chief Engineer, Mr. A. Gottlieb, has tendered his resignation, to be accepted at such time as may appear most expedient to this committee, so that he may be the better enabled to devote himself to other responsibilities resting upon him,

Resolved, That said resignation is hereby accepted, and the Grounds and Buildings Committee hereby expresses to Mr. Gottlieb its thanks for his uniform courtesy in his relations with the management and for the zeal which he has displayed in connection with the work; and it is ordered that Mr. Gottlieb's salary be continued until the 31st of August; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. D. H. Burnham and Mr. Gottlieb.

With the retirement of Mr. Gottlieb Mr. Burnham becomes the actual Czar of the Construction Department. No successor for Mr. Gottlieb will be appointed, it is claimed, and Mr. Burnham will run the Engineering and Construction Departments to suit himself. This he was not able to do while Mr. Gottlieb was Chief Engineer, it is asserted.

The first notable difference of opinion between them arose over the loop for terminal transportation facilities at Jackson Park. In the beginning Mr. Gottlieb and Mr. Burnham agreed there should be a loop. A few weeks ago Mr. Burnham conceived that a series of parallel stub tracks would be better than the loop. He so argued with the Chief Engineer, but the latter stuck to his plan and the controversy was carried before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. There was a wrangle there for several weeks, and Mr. Gottlieb invited the opinions of representative railroad men. A majority of these sustained his position, with the result that the Chief Engineer knocked out the Chief of Construction, and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings decided to stand by the loop.

Next the two chiefs disagreed on building strains. Mr. Gottlieb calculated that certain timbers in the building should be able to withstand a specified strain. Mr. Burnham thought they should withstand 25 per cent more. The line of demarkation as to where the authority of each began and ended could not be fixed, and Mr. Burnham finally discarded Mr. Gottlieb's calculations.

Now that the Chief Engineer is out of the way it is announced that Mr. Burnham will submit modified plans for terminal railroad facilities. He has not been convinced that the loop is better than the stub system.

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS RESIGNS.

President Peabody of the Illinois University May Succeed Him.

Herbert Baxter Adams, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, has resigned his position. He was appointed several weeks ago, but has not assumed the duties of the position. Mr. Adams is Dean of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University and Professor of History. In the letter of resignation which he sent to Director-General Davis Monday he says that after mature deliberation he finds he is unwilling to give his entire time to the Exposition work as demanded by the Director-General. He will therefore continue in his position at the university.

On the receipt of Mr. Adams' letter Col. Davis at once began looking for a new chief, and the indications are that President Peabody of the Illinois State University at Champaign will be the man. In response to a telegram from Col. Davis President Peabody called at headquarters yesterday and had a long and satisfactory conference with the Director-General. President Peabody was formerly under consideration for the position, but the recommendations in favor of Mr. Adams were so strong that he was named.

S. H. Peabody is a native of Rockingham, Vt., and is 62 years of age. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1852, and became principal of the first high school established in his native State at Burlington. He afterward held positions as professor of mathematics at Fairfax Seminary and mathematics and civil engineering at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. Later he was appointed Superintendant of High Schools at Fond du Lac and Racine, Wis., and at Chicago. He next occupied the chair of Physics and Engineering at the Agricultural College of Amherst, Mass. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Illinois, and in the following year was made Regent, which position he resigned in June last. Prof. Peabody has been President of the National Educational Association for the last year.

WILL NOT HAVE A JOINT BUILDING.

Representatives of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin Decide Against the Plan.

Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin will not build a joint World's Fair building in the form of either a clover leaf or a Greek cross. Commissioners representing the four States met yesterday at headquarters and decided that the plan for such a union building was not desirable. Commissioner E. P. Martindale of Indiana, who has been championing this idea, yielded the point. The Indiana representatives were Clement Studebaker of South Bend, President of the State Board; W. P. Noble, Secretary; Commissioners E. B. Martindale and T. E. Garvin; J. L. Campbell, Charles B. Stuart, Edward Hawkins, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, and Mrs. Laura B. Worley. Wisconsin was represented by John H. Savage, Treasurer of the State Commissions, and Charles W. Graves, Secretary. W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati, President of the Ohio State Commission, spoke for Ohio. The Michigan representatives were Gov. Winans, J. M. Weston, Eugene H. Belvin, Mark Stevens, James H. Flynn, Mrs. Pond, and Mrs. Valentine; President T. W. Palmer was also at the meeting to talk for Michigan.

One of the objections to a union building was that a lack of harmony might arise when it came to mixing up four States under the same roof. There would be many differences of opinion as to how the structure should be built, and how managed, etc. Another reason advanced was that if each State should put up its own building it might construct it in native materials and the building be taken down after the Fair and removed. Gov. Winans said that Michigan wished to put up a modest building, in which could be shown the best resources of the State. He said no particular effort would be made to surpass other States, but it was desired to make an interesting exhibit of the forestry and mineral resources.

It is expected that the action of these four States will throw a damper on the union building idea. Two or three Southern States have had under consideration the union building scheme.

After the adjournment of the meeting the representatives of the several States visited Jackson Park and also examined the sites which have been set apart for them. All were pleased except Michigan. The Michigan people thought they were stowed away too much in a corner and wanted to be granted a location in the Iowa or New York group. Director-General Davis could offer little encouragement. He said that in the order of applications for a site Indiana was first, Ohio second, Wisconsin third, and Michigan fourth. He did not see how any change could be made.

The Commissioners will remain in the city several days, looking up various points in connection with the World's Fair.

ITS EXPENSES MUST BE CUT DOWN.

The Cost of the National Commission in Excess of the Appropriation.

There will have to be a large scaling down in the expenses of the National Commission or at the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1892, there will be a big deficit. This is a matter which the Board of Control will consider at this session.

Secretary Dickinson has prepared a statement of the expenses of the commission for the next year, which shows that they will be $23,240 in excess of the available appropriation. Mr. Dickinson's statement runs something like this:

Available Congressional appropriation	$20,500
Estimated expenses	43,740
Deficit	$23,240

Mr. Dickinson's figures are based on the present rate of expenses. The appropriation is a fixed amount, and just where a reduction will be made, or whose heads will be lopped off, the Board of Control will have to determine. The meeting of the National Commission, which takes place next month, is a $15,000 item, which many of the commission thought it unwise to incur, but the resolution to hold the meeting was passed during the fight against the Board of Control.

HOW ABOUT CHINESE VISITORS?

Vice-President Bryan Gives the Treasury Department a Puzzle to Solve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Vice-President Bryan of the Columbian Exposition has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury making inquiry as to the status likely to be given Chinamen who want to visit the big Fair in 1893. They are not coming to Chicago as laborers or artisans, according to Mr. Bryan, but merely as tourists, the same as citizens of any other foreign country. Acting Secretary Nettleton has the matter under advisement and will give the subject careful consideration before rendering any opinion.

There has been received from San Domingo a number of relics of the times of Columbus, all of which will be displayed at the Fair and then stored permanently in the National Museum here. These articles have been found in the ruins of Isabella and La Vega, the first places built in this country by Columbus, and their discovery is due in a great measure to the efforts of Mr. Ober of the Bureau of American Republics. Among the articles intended for the Exposition are:

Bell from Santa Cerro, date 1777, of antique shape and interesting from its date and the locality in which found, Santa Cerro being the holy shrine of Saint Domingo.

Old cannon obtained from Fort Concepcion. The owner refused to let it go until a smaller gun was promised him to be used in firing salutes in honor of the Virgin at certain feasts.

A piece of the Nispero de Colon at Santa Cerro, the tree under which Columbus first celebrated mass. The cross first raised at Santa Cerro, at a little distance from this Nispero, on the site of which the church now stands, was long ago divided into relics and distributed, the largest being in the cathedral of San Domingo City, enshrined in a chapel and only exposed to the public on a certain day.

An iron cross found at Vega Virja, but for a long time preserved at St. Cerro in the Chapel of the Cross and the wonderful spring.

Cascabel campanita hawksbell, which the Congin Iladorres brought here for trade and of which the Indians were so fond and proud. This is an interesting find.

Iron plate through which gold was sifted from the sands of the Rio Verde.

Old Spanish spur prong three and one-eighth inches in length, old Indian jug, peak of a saddle, and old pick from the fortress of mud erected by Columbus in 1494 at St. Thomas.

Anchor of Columbus, found near Cape Haytian. It had to be transported three miles to the coast from the front yard of the dwelling in which it was a conspicuous ornament.

Copper vessel, base of candle stick, bronze wall hook, brass candlestick and ornaments, old pon-iard, iron hook, lance head, handcuffs, sword belt clasp, horse shoes, bullet molds, iron spikes and nails, old coin, quaint jar presented by Señor Don Ricardo Oriez. No excavation has yet been made on his place at Old Santiago, but he has promised to give every facility to excavating parties and to save all finds for the Exposition.

Petrified object found at a depth of 120 feet from the surface of the ground and five miles distant from the sea.

REPORT OF PROGRESS IN NEW YORK.

Col. A. D. Anderson Tells the Press and Printing Committee What Has Been Done.

Col. Alexander D. Anderson, who has charge of the Eastern office of the Exposition, was before the Press and Printing committee yesterday to enlighten the committee as to the character of his work in the East. Mr. Anderson told the committee that he had experienced a rather hard struggle in New York until recently. He said that in the beginning the sentiment there was all against the Exposition, but that now, after nearly all the foreign countries had accepted the invitation to participate, New York had concluded there would be a World's Fair. It was further forced to this conclusion by the action of a large majority of the States. He thought the business men of New York would demand a large appropriation at the next session of the Legislature, and said he would be surprised if the amount were less than $500,000.

Concerning his work at the present time, Mr. Anderson made encouraging reports, and the committee was pleased with what he had accomplished. One great feature of his work, he said, was that carried on with the consuls of foreign governments. More than forty of them, he said, were stationed in New York, and nearly all had called upon him personally for information to send to their home governments.

INTEREST IN THE BAY STATE.

Business Men Appealed To to Make a Display Worthy the Commonwealth.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Massachusetts World's Fair Commissioners issued an appeal today to the business men of the State, urging an active interest in the Chicago Exposition. They say:

Much enthusiasm in the Exposition has been awakened in the several States and the commission intends to leave no stone unturned to provide for an exhibit from Massachusetts which shall be in keeping with its past history and the high position which it has always held in the great sisterhood of States. This, however, can only be done by the cordial and enthusiastic cooperation of all those representing its varied interests. To them the commission appeals for support in its efforts to make the Massachusetts exhibit the full equal of that of any competing State. The pride that all our citizens justly have in Massachusetts, in its history, in its development, in its great wealth, and in its unequaled manufacturing interests, should act as an incentive in providing an exhibit which shall reflect credit upon their ability and ingenuity. This must result to its material advantage and prosperity.

Gen. John W. Corcoran and E. C. Hovey, representing the Commission, will leave Boston tomorrow for Chicago. The object of their visit is to see just what is necessary and just how the $75,000 appropriated by the State can be advantageously expended. The Commissioners have asked for plans and bids for the buildings, which will cost about $30,000. When the Commissioners return next Tuesday they will get right down to business, and hearings will be given upon matters regarding the exhibition.

WANT TO MAKE A BIG SHOWING.

Address to British Manufacturers by the London Chamber of Commerce.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The London Chamber of Commerce has issued the following letter:

The Manufacturers' Council has ascertained from the Chicago deputation that all exhibits at the Fair remaining unsold after the exhibition will be free from customs charges. We therefore desire to formally draw your attention to the Exposition in the hope that you will take the necessary steps to participate as early as possible in view of the imposing array of industrial products likely to result from the wide acceptance of invitations by competitors of British manufacturers in North and South America, and also in view of possible developments likely to follow in international trade if a more liberal customs policy should be adopted in the near future. The Council will be pleased to learn that British manufacturers decide to earnestly seek to render the Exposition worthily representative of the foremost position they occupy among the commercial nations. Secretary Johnstone of the British Legation, Washington, reports only the best goods can find a market, as the American can undersell us on the cheaper grades. He states fabric choice, tweeds, homespuns, alpacas, poplins, linen, weaving, spinning, and mining machinery, porcelain, Minton, Derby, and Wedgewood wares, high-class furniture, cut glass, cutlery, silks, jewelry, fine art metals, carriages, harness, tapestries, mosaics, and stamped leather are the best exhibits."

Did Not Ask for Passes.

Regarding the published statement that James O'Connell and J. G. Ogden had been refused passes into the World's Fair grounds as labor representatives by President Baker, O'Connell said yesterday: "There isn't a word of truth in it. We never asked for passes and no one asked for them for us. The only passes asked for by labor representatives were by Robert Swallow, President of the Carpenters' Council. He asked for three passes. The annual passes have not yet been printed. They will be out in a week. In the meantime admission to the grounds is only obtainable by special passes from Mr. Burnham. No decision has yet been made as to whether or not passes will be issued to labor representatives."

Bids for Piling.

Bids for piling yet to be done around the interior waterways and dock structure of the lagoon were opened yesterday at the office of Chief of Construction Burnham. There were five bids in the following order: Culbert & Lutz of Michigan City, Ind., $58,499; Schailer & Schniglau, Chicago, $58,500; McArthur Bros., Chicago, $62,100; T. C. Brookes & Co., Chicago, $70,760; B. Herr & Co., Chicago, $78,000. Bids for the construction of the Fisheries Building will be opened tomorrow.

Grounds and Buildings Affairs.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings will hold a special meeting tomorrow to listen to W. E. Curtis of the Latin-American Department relative to some building schemes he has in view. At the meeting of the committee yesterday E. C. Shankland was appointed construction engineer. Chief Burnham was authorized to ask for bids for elevators in the Administration Building.

Exposition Notes.

The Nebraska State Board of World's Fair Commissioners will be in Chicago Sept. 2 to secure a site and transact other World's Fair business.

The colored people of the country want to raise a general subscription to the World's Fair stock and representatives have called upon Mr. Spruance and submitted various plans.

Commissioner Thomas Williams of Tennessee, who is here to attend the meeting of the Board of Control, hopes that the Tennessee Legislature, which meets the last day of this month, will make a suitable appropriation for the World's Fair. The last Legislature failed to do anything in this line, but Mr. Williams said yesterday that a special effort would be made by the friends of the Exposition.

The promoters of the sliding railway, it appears, have not yet secured from the Ways and Means committee the right to construct a section of their road. The committee has asked for a definite proposition in writing. It has, however, recommended that in case an agreement is reached Chief Murray Finlanson should be used, and yesterday the Committee on Grounds and Buildings decided that if a section of the road were built it must be completed and worked satisfactorily before Aug. 1, 1892. If not satisfactory at that time the company will be required to remove it within thirty days.

LAST HONORS PAID TO BISHOP FLASCH.

With Impressive Rites the La Crosse Prelate Is Laid in the Grave.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Two Archbishops, seven Bishops, and 160 priests followed the remains of the Rev. Bishop Flasch to the grave today. The ceremonies began at 9 a. m., Archbishop Katzer being the chief celebrant of the requiem mass, assisted by the other Bishops and clergy. The cathedral was filled to suffocation. Bishop Colter of Winona eulogized the dead prelate, speaking in English, and the Rev. Father Abbelin spoke of his early life and of his good works as the head of St. Francis Seminary before his advancement to the Episcopacy. The services occupied until noon, when the long procession of Catholic societies, priests and citizens in carriages followed the remains to the grave. The body was intombed temporarily, but will be finally deposited in the crypt of the mortuary chapel, which is to be built at once. The prelates in attendance were Archbishops Katzer and Ireland, Bishops Colter and Zardette of Minnesota, Janssen and Spalding of Illinois, Virtin and Rechter of Michigan, and Hennessey of Iowa. A conference of the consultors of the La Crosse Diocese with regard to Bishop Flasch's successor will be held tomorrow.

Joseph Crawford.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Joseph Crawford died at his home this afternoon, aged 80 years. Mr. Crawford was one of the best-known men in this part of the State. He was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Illinois in 1835 and settled at Dixon. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor for Northern Illinois and laid out most of the towns in the Rock River Valley. He was for eighteen years Surveyor of Lee County, Supervisor twice, member of the State Legislature, and three times Mayor of Dixon. He was the richest man in Lee County.

Funeral of Judge Ogden Hoffman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—The funeral services over the remains of the late United States District Judge Ogden Hoffman took place at Trinity Church today. Among the pall-bearers were Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court, Judges Sawyer and Ross, Chief Justice Beatty of the State Supreme Court and Brig.-Gen. Ruger. The remains were taken to San Rafael, Cal., for interment.

William Armstrong.

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 11.—William Armstrong, who it is claimed was the oldest living Odd-Fellow in the United States, died here this morning, aged 89. He was initiated into the order at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1834.

INLAND PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Publishers and Editors from Other Cities Talk Business Together.

The Directors of the Inland Press Association held a meeting yesterday at the Sherman House. A. H. Lowrie of the Elgin *News*, H. W. Grubb of the Galesburg *Register*, J. S. Carpenter of the Michigan City *News*, F. W. Starbuck of the Racine *Journal*, and F. H. Adams of the Vincennes, Ind., *Commercial* were present. The association members are publishers of party newspapers, most of them published within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago. Its object is the mutual benefit of its members, and every two months a meeting is held for purposes of consultation and to hear reports of officers. Bernard Meusser, the advertising agent of the association for Chicago, read his report. F. W. Starbuck is President and J. S. Carpenter Secretary.

Result of Missouri Wheat Tests.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—A series of important experiments in reference to the yield of the different varieties of wheat has just been completed at the Agricultural Experimental Station of this State. Sixty-three varieties were planted and the yields, which were carefully computed, give the early Oakley first place, with a yield of 42.5 bushels to the acre, while the German Emperor brought up the rear with twenty-two bushels. The Oakley, however, has been found to yield well only under favorable conditions, suffering greatly in hard winters. The Fultz variety, the wheat most in use in this State, was pronounced the best. Its yield is not so great as some other varieties, being thirty-two bushels, but it is remarkably hard and the straw is stiff, but 5 per cent being down, while with the Oakley 90 per cent was down.

PRIESTS NOT IN POWER.

THE STORY ABOUT MEXICO, TOLD BY J. M. HUNTINGTON, DENIED.

It Stirred Up Considerable Comment in the Republic and Brings out a Vigorous Answer from J. E. Clements—Clem Studebaker Thinks That Blaine and Harrison Will Not Stand in Each Other's Light at the Coming National Convention—Other Hotel News.

The story told by J. M. Huntington of New York about there being a conspiracy on the part of the clergy to gain supremacy in Mexico has stirred up considerable comment in the republic presided over by President Diaz, says J. E. Clements, who is stopping at the Leland Hotel. Mr. Clements is a resident of Mexico and is here arranging some business transactions in connection with Don Luis Huller. He received a dispatch from the City of Mexico last Friday, from friends at home, and was requested to call on Mr. Huntington and ask him his reason for making the statements he did, especially the accusation that the President's relatives were in the conspiracy with the church to overthrow the government.

"Mr. Huntington shows he is not conversant with Mexico and its people," said Mr. Clements yesterday. "The idea of the illustrious names mentioned being connected with conspiracy against country, father, and husband is too ridiculous even for passing notice from any one knowing the Mexican people. Revolutions were buried forever when Gen. Diaz became President. The Church party was completely subdued and buried with Maximilian, Mejia, and Miramon at Queretaro. The priests have no more influence or power in Mexico today than they have in this country, and not so much. Revolutions are things of the past. It would be absolutely impossible to make a revolution today, because of the following facts: First, the railroad facilitates rapid transportation of troops to any part of the country; second, all the old leaders of revolutions are either dead, engaged in constructing railways and other enterprises calculated to develop their country, or occupy government positions. They are no longer young, have become wealthy, and have no inclination to disturb the peace of their country even had they the power to do so.

"The coming generation knows nothing of revolution, and is applying its energies to more profitable enterprises. As evidences of the security of continued peace and prosperity foreign capital is seeking investments there as freely as in the United States.

"While such groundless rumors are the production of no good, and do not harm the country with people who know Mexico, they often do great harm for the time being in deterring people who know nothing of the country from going there, and in disarranging or delaying new enterprises for which capital has been secured. Mexico, its people, laws, and government are as little known to the average American as is the center of Africa."

Clem Studebaker of South Bend, whose friends say he will be the next Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, will not say whether he has or has not aspirations in the direction of the State executive chair.

"I do not care to say anything about politics at all," said Mr. Studebaker, when at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "I have about all I can do to attend to my business. In addition to that I don't like to talk about myself."

The Indiana delegation which will be sent to the National convention, Mr. Studebaker says, will not quarrel about the selection of the man who is to head the ticket. "Harrison and Blaine understand each other and long before the convention meets it will be arranged who is to be the man. The one will not stand in the other's way and consequently there will be no contest. Harrison and Blaine I know are the best of friends and the one will support the other."

Edward Hawkins, one of Indiana's World's Fair Commissioners, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Under President Cleveland Mr. Hawkins was United States Marshal at Indianapolis, and during the last session of the Legislature was a leader in the fight against the school-book trust. "There is no reason," said Mr. Hawkins yesterday, "why school books should not be purchased as cheaply as any other commodity. A law was passed by the Legislature of our State by which the State was empowered to purchase school-books by contract. The book trust companies refused to sell books by this method, consequently several friends and I organized the School-Book Supply company. Nineteen out of twenty-one school-books used in the schools are furnished by us, and a great saving is effected to the people. The bill which was introduced in the Illinois Legislature, and which would have done for Illinois what our bill did for Indiana, was defeated mainly, I think, through the efforts of some shrewd men who stand close to the publishing houses."

I. M. Weston, ex-Mayor of Grand Rapids, and ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central committee of Michigan, predicted a sweeping victory for the Democratic party in Michigan at the next election. Mr. Weston is one of the World's Fair Commissioners and registered at the Wellington yesterday. He said the Patrons of Industry in Michigan, who are the same as the Alliance people in other States, were strong and friendly toward the Democrats for putting up Farmer Winans for Governor, and Mr. Weston said he believed the Patrons of Industry would vote with the Democrats at the next election. All the talk in Michigan is Blaine and Cleveland.

Auditorium—Jacob Litt, Milwaukee; C. M. McCloud, Philadelphia; John Farrell, Pittsburg; W. R. Eckert, Col. J. F. Pratt, Indianapolis; S. G. Burns, Omaha; J. A. Moore, Buffalo; C. L. Eckert, Marshalltown, Ia.; E. H. Murdock, Cincinnati; H. S. Bennett, Detroit.

Grand Pacific—Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit; Prof. Thomas E. Garvin, Evansville, Ind.; E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis; Henry Cisson, Washington, D. C.; J. N. Cassidy, Council Bluffs; W. C. Ellis, Cincinnati.

Palmer—Nelson W. Perry, Cincinnati; F. H. Fulsifer Jr., New York; W. B. Day, U. S. N.; W. W. Washburn, Galesburg, Ill.; J. F. Ellis, Portland, Ore.; Walter Gray and W. Margetts, Oxford, England.

Tremont—John D. Case, Grand Rapids; A. F. Griswold, Erie, Pa.; J. Stephenson, Menominee, Mich.; C. E. Mould, Cheboygan, Mich.; E. E. Butler, Cincinnati; N. H. Briggs, Detroit.

Sherman—A. C. Hunt Jr., Saltillo, Mexico; Milton Mason, Saticoy, Cal.; O. B. Hamilton, Jerseyville, Ill.; J. F. Wilson, San Francisco.

Richelieu—Sam J. Williams, Toronto, Ont.; Walter McDermott, London; W. W. Arnold, Pittsburg.

Wellington—J. A. O. M. Flynn, Detroit; J. C. Rogers, Lexington, Ky.; F. C. Masteller, San Francisco.

Leland—A. M. Jones, Indianapolis; Lieut. E. N. Jones, U. S. A.

MURRAY IS NOT THE NUN'S MURDERER.

Louisville's Alert Police Decide to Release Their Prize Prisoner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Robert Murray, the young man arrested by Lieut. Jacobs about a week ago, charged with having murdered a Sister of St. Francis at Terre Haute about a year ago, will be arraigned in court tomorrow and released from custody. While his entire innocence has not been established, it is certain he could not have been convicted. A letter received by Detective Owens this morning from the Mother Superior of the St. Francis Convent states that the victim of the murderous assault did not die, although her assailant evidently attempted to kill her. She is now well, but she is not sure she could identify the ruffian. From the picture sent her by Maj. Owens she did not think it was the man. They did not want to figure in the courts when the identity of the man was in the least in doubt, and it was thought better not to attempt any prosecution. Under the circumstances Maj. Owens can do nothing but present the prisoner and have him discharged.

Invitation to Vermonters.

Thomas J. Sutherland, President of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont, is in receipt of a special invitation from the Governor of Vermont extended to the individual members of the association to be present at the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument at Bennington Aug. 19. The dedication will be distinguished by the brilliancy of the ceremonies and the gathering together of eminent persons and will attract many persons back to their native State. To those of the association who attend tickets will be given entitling them to a seat at the banquet and upon the platform.

Left an Estate of $1,000,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The probate of the will of the late W. A. Moore shows that he left an estate of $1,000,000, $7,500 of which goes to the Grady Hospital and $20,000 to various church purposes.

FOLLOWED FOUR HEARSES TO THE GRAVE

Victims of the Pewaukee Lake Accident Buried in the Cream City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—In the presence of at least 5,000 people the remains of the four victims of Sunday's drowning accident at Pewaukee Lake were laid side by side in Forest Home Cemetery this afternoon. The funeral started with the remains of Miss Kindling from the Kindling residence on Hanover street shortly after 3 o'clock, stopping at the Barth residence on Madison street, where it was joined by the three hearses bearing the remains of Albert Barth, Miss Barth, and Miss Siegler. From here the South Side Turners, of which young Barth was a member, headed the funeral procession. Following the mourners were about 200 carriages. At Forest Home Cemetery the four graves had been dug side by side. Just as the ceremonies were concluded Mrs. Kindling made a pitiful appeal for another look at her daughter's face, and the coffin was again opened. Before the bodies of her son and daughter were lowered into the graves Mrs. Barth had to be led away.

Judge Wallber's court-room was filled today by a crowd attracted by the preliminary examination of Patrick Toohey, Val Dooley, and William Rockaway, the three men charged with assault with intent to rob and murder the street-car driver, August Groethe, in 1883, a crime for which the two boys, Puetz and McCullough, served three years each in State's prison. Perhaps the most interested one of all the spectators was Richard McCullough, whose son died shortly after being pardoned. It was on his complaint that Toohey, Dooley, and Rockaway were arrested. When Patrick Toohey was put on the witness stand he was warned that he need not criminate himself if he did not want to. Toohey said he understood that, but, nevertheless, he repeated his public confession which he made a few weeks ago, claiming that he had shot Groethe and that Dooley and Rockaway were implicated with him in the attempted robbery. Ex-District Attorney Clarke, who appeared for Dooley and Rockaway, cross-examined Toohey at length, but was unable to break his confession. The street-car driver, Groethe, who had been brought here from Chicago to testify, detailed the circumstances of the attempted robbery and shooting. He failed to identify any of the accused. Judge Wallber held the three prisoners for trial at the September term of court, Toohey without bail and Dooley and Rockaway in $5,000 each. Dooley and Rockaway secured bail this evening.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association was formally opened this afternoon with an address of welcome by Mayor Somers. A. H. Hollister of Madison thanked the Mayor for his welcome and the citizens of Milwaukee for their hospitality. The rest of the afternoon was occupied with the officers' reports. President Laurhering of Mayville advised action against dry goods dealers and others who sell drugs under standard prices. The report of the Executive committee showed the association to be in a prosperous condition, it having a membership of 388. Thirty more members were elected today.

Mayor Somers will probably veto the resolution passed by the Common Council last evening in favor of a five years' contract with the Wisconsin Rendering company for disposing of city garbage. The company's bid for five years is $110,000 higher than the lowest bid received. Mayor Somers may also recommend an investigation of some of the Aldermen's methods.

Johann Schwutst of No. 1181 Fratney street will celebrate his 100th birthday on Sept. 19. Of twelve of his children eight are still alive. He has twenty-nine grandchildren and twenty-six great-grandchildren living in this country. The old gentleman became blind five years ago, but is in good health otherwise and vigorous in his age.

Jean Hagen, whose parents live at No. 564 Greenbush street, was drowned while bathing in the Kinnikinnick River this afternoon.

Grand Lodge of the Pythians.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The attendance at the annual Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is the greatest in the history of the order. Seven hundred delegates have already arrived, and there will be 1,000 when the first meeting of the lodge convenes tomorrow. The Iowa brigade, uniform rank, held their first parade this afternoon and again tonight to exemplify the secret work of the order. There are signs of a lively contest in the election of officers of the Grand Lodge and earnest canvassing is already in progress.

Saloons in the Indian Territory.

ARDMORE, I. T., Aug. 11.—Under the recent decision of Judge Bryant of the United States Court at Paris, Tex., to the effect that it is not a violation of the law to introduce and sell beer in the Territory, several saloons have been opened in Ardmore. The decision means a thousand saloons in this country in less than three months if the United States Government does not take some action to stop it.

Can't be found

—the equal of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If other medicines of its class were like it, they'd be guaranteed. This is. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case for which it's recommended, you get your money back. It isn't a "cure-all," but it does cure all diseases arising from a torpid or deranged liver, or from impure blood. For all Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases, it's a positive remedy. Even Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, is cured by it, if taken in time and given a fair trial. That's all that's asked for it—a fair trial. Then, if it doesn't help you, there's no pay.

We claim it to be an unequaled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers, *if taken in time.* The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of *weariness* and *weakness.* By druggists.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER

Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.

If unable to procure SHANDON BELLS SOAP send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

Send 10c in stamps for sample bottle *Shandon Bells Perfume.*

STERAN SCHOOL.
4110 Drexel-blvd., Chicago. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Boys under 10 admitted. MRS. L. M. WILSON. MISS L. T. MORROW, Principals.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY.
Auditorium Building, Chicago. Music, Elocution Delsarte, etc. Special Summer Course, July 6. Fall Session opens Sept. 14. SAMUEL ELLYSEN. Send for NEW CATALOGUE. Director.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st. 111 to 115 Wabash-av.

These strong trade items will keep going our exceptional mid-summer activity:

59c — Fresh arrival of those "India Punjums" Silks—25 shades, unfading colors, 27 inches wide. They go out faster than they come. *They are really very cheap.*

50c — Where you see the crowd the thickest you may look for those splendid stamped linens. Tidies, Splashers, Tray Cloths. *All at 50 cts.* Not a piece among them worth less than $1.00.

10c, 17c AND 29c — Thousands of yards of elegant Laces—Black Chantilly, Cream, and Ecru—in Mauresque and Orientals. *Manufacturers are buying them. That shows how wonderfully cheap they are.*

35c, 55c AND 85c — The 4th floor is crowded for those splendid values in Women's Blouse Waists in fine lawns, cambrics, etc., etc. *And no wonder;* they are some of them worth more than double.

We are glad you appreciated those splendid Furniture offerings. We re-enforce them this morning.

Mandel Brothers.

French Kid Hand-Made Button Shoes $3.00; reduced from $7.00.

FOREMAN & COMPANY.
109 STATE-ST.

Enamel and Str Goat Lace, Hand Sewed, $3.00; reduced from $7.00.

IMMENSE SHOE SALE.

$3.00. Before opening our new Fall Styles we will close our entire stock of Hand-Made Boots at $3.00 A PAIR. $2.50.

Our Fancy Colored Slippers at $2.50.

We invite the attention of all the Ladies of Chicago to the Greatest Clearing Sale of Fine Goods ever inaugurated in this city.

This sale will positively close on Aug. 25th.

An early selection will insure splendid values.

A full line of Ladies' Tan Oxfords at popular prices.

Canvas Shoes for Ladies, Misses, and Children at ⅓ prices.

Satin Slippers, opera cut, all colors, $2.50; reduced from $5.00.

Gray and Tan Slippers, strapped and plain, $2.50; reduced from $5.00.

FOREMAN & CO.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Limited.)

The Gossage Store.

State and Washington Sts.

Special Sale of Gents' Furnishings

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.

100 Dozen Men's Fine Gauge Cotton Half-Hose, ABSOLUTELY FAST BLACK, value 35 cents, Sale Price 25c per pair.

Odds and Ends Men's Flannel and Madras Outing Shirts, worth up to $1.75 each, Sale Price $1.00 each.

75 Dozen—A varied assortment of very slightly soiled Men's Neckwear, comprising Teoks, Four-in-Hands, etc., in light and medium colors, Sale Price 3 for 30c.

WORTH MOR

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEW CASTLE GARDEN

WHERE IMMIGRANTS WILL HEREAFTER LAND IN NEW YORK.

The Plans for the New Building on Ellis Island—Spacious Accommodations for Steerage Passengers from Ocean Steamships—Why the Government Ordered the Change from a Spot Which Has Become Historic.

New York *Recorder:* After Sept. 3 next immigrants seeking the hospitality of the United States will be examined as to their qualifications for the privilege on Ellis Island. This is the desire of Uncle Sam and the expectation of Col. Weber, Commissioner of Immigration, and Gen. O'Beirne, the acting Commissioner during Col. Weber's absence in Europe. Instead of the insufficient, low-ceiled, stuffy, and malodorous quarters of the present Barge Office, the immigrant will find himself in a great, airy building fitted with every reasonable accommodation for his comfort and situated on a pretty piece of ground out in the harbor. Almost within a stone's throw the Statue of Liberty looms up on Bedloe's Island, which may inspire him with feelings of respect and veneration for the institutions that made its erection possible. On the other side, across a narrow stretch of

THE MAIN BUILDING, ELLIS ISLAND.

water, is the Jersey shore, from which will come to his ears the busy hum of industry. All about the water space are big and little ships and steamers moving about on commercial missions, from the sight of which he may gather lessons of usefulness and activity. The whole situation is at once instructive and convenient.

The island was originally two and a half acres in area, but by the construction of wharves and filling in with earth its size has been exactly doubled. Since the early fifties and up to a little over a year ago it was used by the government as a naval magazine. Grouped about the officers' quarters were long, low buildings with walls two feet in thickness, where ammunition of various kinds used in naval warfare was stored. It came in handy during the last disturbance.

The long continuation of peace and the construction of storehouses at other points moved the government to put the little island to a more useful purpose, and about fifteen months ago it was decided to make it the receiving station for immigrants. So after the red tape that always attaches to government enterprises was spun out to the required limit, modest Jacob Bachmeyer, a government architect, got to work in his room in the postoffice building and drew plans that earned for him the commendation of the supervising officials at Washington.

These plans call for the erection of a number of buildings, the principal of which are marked in the accompanying outline.

The main building almost faces Bedloe's Island and is 400 feet in length by 150 feet in depth. It is now nearly finished and is being pushed as fast as skill and industry will allow.

Everything about the construction is American. The big building is of American woods, sided and roofed with American slate, bolted with American iron, and guttered with American tin. Everything about it is solid, symmetrical, and useful. It is two stories in height, divided into commodious apartments, and will be steam heated, and at night will be lighted by electricity.

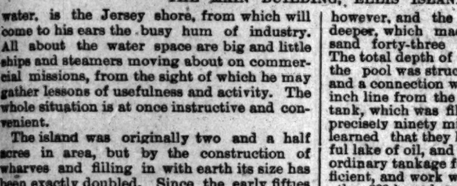
The first floor is divided into three principal departments for the care of baggage, which will be known as the general freight, local freight, and railroad freight rooms. At one end will be the rooms of the customs officials detailed for duty on the island.

The second floor is cut up into about twenty-five rooms, varying in size according to the uses they are intended for. There are six immigrant "pens," each 40x70 feet in extent. The registry department is 70x70, and embraces the money exchange desk, telegraph office, clerks' offices, etc. The ticket office for west-bound immigrants is 57x130 feet, the local ticket office adjoining is 88x39, and that for the New York division on another side is 50x65. The information bureau is 50x56, and the railroad clerk's room is 32x38. It will be remarked from these dimensions that Uncle Sam has provided plenty of room for everything that could be construed as coming within government regulations for the care of immigrants. The executive offices are in the front of the building, near the detention rooms, and will be handsomely fitted up.

Three shell houses are in process of alteration, one to be used as a hospital, another as a kitchen and dining-room, and a third as an additional detention "pen."

The surgeons' quarters will be in the two-story house formerly used as the keeper's residence. It is almost surrounded by trees. Its interior is being entirely remodeled. At the side of this, and a little distance from the main building, is "the pirate's tree," where a bold mutineer was strung up.

The large limb to the left, as shown in the picture, represents the one pointed out as having been used in the suspension of the criminal. The story goes that some time during 1858 a mate on board a sloop coaster be-



PLAN OF BUILDINGS ON ELLIS ISLAND.

came rebellious, and seizing a favorable opportunity for his purpose he murdered the Captain and assumed command of the vessel after throwing the body of his victim overboard in the sound. He then made preparations to become a pirate, but while the ship was being got ready one of the sailors managed to escape to shore, and gave information to Col. Van Brunt, who was then in command of the harbor police. In those days small sailers and rowboats were used by the force. Several of the police went out in one of the yachts and surprised the murderer. He was tried in the United States Court, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. The day of the execution was a notable one in the criminal history of the time. Sightseers hired boats of all descriptions and crowded the island. A large space was cleared around the tree, one end of a rope was tied around the murderer's neck, and he was swung up. It was suspected that some of the crew had guilty knowledge of the Captain's death, but they escaped because of insufficient testimony to convict.

On the right of the tree is shown the artesian well house, where boring through the rocks is in progress. The drill has gone down to a depth of over a thousand feet, but water has not yet been reached, although hopes are entertained of a "find" within a week or two more.

One of the best features of the place in connection with the provisions for the immigrants will be the large bathhouses just opposite the Jersey shore in the northwest corner. It is to be a long rectangular structure with rooms along the sides and a pool in the center. A wall divides it equally. One side will be for women and the other for men. Thirty people can be accommodated at one time.

A big boiler-house contains the lighting and heating plant. The plans in this regard have been carefully prepared, and only the best material is being used.

When in full working order about 200 government employés will be engaged in looking after the new-comers from foreign shores.

Through the isolation of the receiving station the immigrants will be saved from the many annoyances that under the old order could not well be avoided. The miserable sharks that hang around the Barge Office now to take advantage of the greenhorn will, to a very large extent, find their occupation gone. It is thought that the present quarters at the Battery may be used as a landing place for the barges from the island, but that has not been yet definitely settled.

Maj. George R. Hibbard, the Superintendent of construction, served throughout the war on the staff of Gen. Thomas. Every working day finds him on hand at the island, exerting himself to have everything in readiness by the opening day. He has under consideration the project of erecting a marine hospital to the west of the main building, but it has not yet gone farther than the preparation of plans.

A MONSTER OIL WELL.

An Ohio Geyser Is Claimed to Be the Largest in the World.

ST. MARY'S, O., Aug. 8.—Ohio has the biggest oil well in the United States, if not in the world, and if permitted to flow its full capacity it would more than fill two of the monster 35,000-barrel tanks every twenty-four hours. This great oil geyser is located in Hancock County, just four miles south of the Town of North Baltimore. To be more explicit, it is located on the southeast corner of the Hugh McMurray farm, in Allen Township, and is the property of the Ohio Oil company. The well has just been drilled in, and when at a depth of thirty-five feet in the sand a strong gas pocket was struck, and the well showed for a gas producer of about 1,250,000 cubic feet capacity. Gas was not what was wanted, however, and the drill was sent eight feet deeper, which made the total depth in the sand forty-three feet, where oil was found. The total depth of the well is 1,208 feet. When the pool was struck the oil started flowing, and a connection was made through a two-inch line from the casing head to a 600-barrel tank, which was filled with good, clean oil in precisely ninety minutes. The company then learned that they had drilled into a wonderful lake of oil, and it was also discovered that ordinary tankage facilities were far from sufficient, and work was at once begun on another 600-barrel tank. At the same time several dinkey pumps were started and pipe-lines were laid, while connections were being made to the main line. On the afternoon of the same day it was decided to take the tools from the hole, and thousands of people, having heard of the gusher, flocked from all directions to see the famous geyser opened up. At about 3 o'clock the engine was started and the tools were gradually being brought to the surface. The drillers were being drenched with oil which flowed all over the derrick. When the tools were within a few hundred feet of the surface the rope commenced to slack, and the drillers, after reversing their engine, made for a place of safety, as the tools were being lifted from the well by the heavy pressure of the oil. It was thought at the time that the rope had broken and the tools left in the hole, but the drill was found setting beside the casing in the rig. As soon as the tools were out a solid column of oil belched forth from the casing head, rising far above the derrick, where it spread in all directions. There were two two-inch lines connected on the casing.

It made as beautiful a sight as any one wished to see, and it thrilled the hearts of the oil men, who witnessed the sight, with delight, to know that they had looked upon what was probably the largest oil-well ever completed on the globe. An effort was made to shut the well in, and eight men worked for nearly two hours until they succeeded in getting the well under control. Afterwards it was turned into a 600-barrel tank through a two-inch line, running the tank over with rolly oil in sixty-three minutes. The well, at the rate it flowed through the casing for the space of time it was opened, would in twenty-four hours produce a good 70,000 barrels of rolly oil, making near double the size of any well ever completed, not barring the wonderful Russian wells.

The Ohio oil field now leads all in the shape of a phenomenal geyser of oil equal to a volcano. Several months ago a cable was sent out from Russia stating that a well with a capacity of 400,000 barrels a day had been opened in the Baku field of Russia. There was a mistake in the report, as it was claimed by eye witnesses to be good for 40,000 barrels.

PROF. FITCH MADE A FEW MISTAKES.

Inaccuracies of an Englishman Who Criticised America's Public Schools.

Prof. Fitch in his recent report to the English Parliament has seen fit to criticise the American public-school system, and incidentally to make some statements that are wholly inaccurate. Among his errors is the claim that in Chicago but 93,000 children attend the public schools, as against 50,000 children attending religious schools.

Chicago is a cosmopolitan city and cannot be taken fairly as representative of American cities as regarding the success or failure of the public-school system, yet the increase in the number of pupils and the growth of interest in Chicago's public institutions of learning prove the fallacy of Prof. Fitch's claims.

Supt. Howland said yesterday: "Prof. Fitch was in Chicago in 1887, at which time I was in the East and so did not have the pleasure of meeting him, and he must have taken the figures of that year for the attendance at public schools, while his statement regarding the attendance at parochial and private schools is based upon nothing but inaccurate estimation. The report for June last shows the enrollment of 146,751 pupils in the public schools of the city. In the religious schools there are 50,172 scholars and 7,739 in private schools. Now in these parochial schools attendance are enumerated many pupils of the public schools who attend for a month or so before confirmation, yet are still attendants of the public schools. I am not deprecating parochial schools, as I think they are doing a great deal of good, but I do propose to show that the public school system is a success, and while there will be many persons opposed to the system, the vast majority of our citizens are heartily in favor of it. We are improving in facilities and methods with every successive year and instead of retrogressing we are progressing in our work and the interest thoughout our land is ever increasing. I had an idea Prof. Fitch was in favor of free schools, but I must have been mistaken, judging from his report. It seems almost impossible for the average Englishman to view with favor any American institution, and Prof. Fitch doesn't seem to be free from the national trouble."

DRIVEN FROM HOME THROUGH FEAR.

Frankie D. Owens of Owosso, Mich., Has Been Missing Since June 1.

Owosso, Mich., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Frankie D., 12-year-old son of Editor George W. Owen of the *Shiawassee American* of this city, disappeared from home June 1, and is still missing. He had taken a rusty, harmless revolver with him into the schoolroom, whereupon the teacher is said to have told him it was a penitentiary offense, but that she would not inform any of the authorities except the Superintendent. He left home a day or two afterwards through fear of arrest, it is thought. He was last seen at St. Johns June 2. He is four feet seven or eight inches tall, with brown hair and blue-gray eyes. He wore when he left home a light straw hat, dark coat and white waist, brown knee pants, black stockings, and high tennis shoes. He had a scar across and under his chin. Mr. Owen was a soldier during the war. He and his wife have the public sympathy in their loss. Though they have made every effort to date no clew to the whereabouts of their lost boy has been obtained.

FRANKIE D. OWEN.

MAY SECURE ST. THOMAS.

THE UNITED STATES NEGOTIATING FOR THE ISLAND.

It Is Wanted for a Coaling Station—Demands for an Improvement in the Postal Facilities of Chicago Before the World's Fair—"Corp" Tanner Talks Back to Gen. Olmstead Concerning the Grand Army Election—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Minister Douglass reiterates his opinion that the Mole St. Nicholas cannot be secured by the United States for a coaling station. In view of the uncertainty in regard both to the Haytian station and Samana Bay off San Domingo it is possible this government will reopen negotiations with Denmark for the purchase of St. Thomas, which commands the West Indies fully as well as either of the other places. Germany is making a pretense of bidding for the island, but there are good reasons why Denmark would prefer to favor the United States, just as it was willing to do when the treaty, negotiated by Secretary Seward was rejected. The harbor is circular in shape, completely land-locked except at the entrance, and most admirably adapted for defense. Not only are the headlands at the entrance high and precipitous but the hills back of the town command the harbor. St. Thomas could easily be converted into another Malta, and it lies at the apex of the West Indian group on the direct route to Brazil and is in strategic relations with the Spanish main entrances to the proposed inter-oceanic canals. The population of the Danish group is the most orderly and peaceable in the West Indies. There would not be the slightest difficulty in governing the islands. The reasons which convinced President Lincoln that St. Thomas ought to be occupied by the United States as a naval power are as valid today as in January, 1865.

CHICAGO'S POSTAL FACILITIES.

An Effort to Have Them Increased Before the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Preparations are being made at the Postoffice Department, and on an extensive scale, too, for impressing upon Congress the necessity for a special appropriation, if necessary, to conduct Chicago's postal operations from this time onward. It is held that at the rate postal business is increasing at Chicago by the time the Exposition is opened the city by the lake will be foremost of the business centers of the United States, not excepting New York. There will be people at the Exposition from all parts of the world and the duties of carriers will be increased greatly, and the department wants to put its best foot first in showing how the mail matter can be handled with promptness and correctly, too. Hence, the postal display promises to be one of the best and most interesting features of the Exposition, provided Congress will take the necessary steps to furnish an abundance of money. During the recent visit abroad of a representative of the Postoffice Department to the international postal convention every facility possible was afforded him for quick delivery and dispatch of mail, and his baggage was deadheaded from point to point with an astonishing celerity for Europe. Now it is sought to awaken a national pride among lawmakers and induce them to be liberal with Chicago both by increasing its carrier force and mail facilities as well as by making an exhibit at the Exposition which will make the United States talked about as it should be.

Chicago may get its additional postal clerks as early as Sept. 1, but the middle of that month is a more likely date.

"CORP" TANNER TALKS BACK.

Reply to Gen. Olmstead Concerning the Grand Army Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—"Corp" Tanner is out with a reply to Gen. Olmstead of Colorado. He says the friends of Smedberg of California knew his position in the choice of Commander-in-Chief and were satisfied. Says the Corporal:

"At the close of the first ballot, when Palmer was in the lead, I went directly to Smedberg as he sat at the head of his delegation, and said to him: 'What now, Colonel?' His answer was: 'Another ballot, and then if we don't fetch it, we'll go Palmer.' I hardly left him from then on two of the delegation from Colorado and Wyoming, which delegation Gen. Olmstead now assumes to speak for in charging me with bad faith, collared me, and announced with expressions of joy that my friend Palmer would get nine out of the eleven votes of that department on the next ballot, and they kept their word. Gen. Olmstead was evidently not in accord with his own department. He felt sour over the defeat of his candidate. He evidently was not at all on the inside of the engineering of the thing, and when he talks about my broken faith he is about as near right as he is in many other of his statements. He did not know what was going on at Detroit, and did not know what he was talking about when he reached Chicago. No one would contradict his statements quicker than would Col. Smedberg, if he could be communicated with; and now, to cap the climax, in looking over the roll of the encampment, I fail to find that Gen. William A. Olmstead was there, as an elected delegate or an alternate, or ex-officio a member of the encampment. He evidently has no right to speak for Colorado, and in Grand Army matters any Colorado man who finds fault with my support of Palmer, who is from my State, has much more occasion to commence by finding fault with the almost unanimous vote of his own department.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Big Demand for Internal Revenue Stamps—Printing Office Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—All the presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are running in full blast from half-past 7 o'clock in the morning until half-past 5 o'clock in the evening with a view to keeping up with the demand for internal revenue stamps, silver certificates, and national bank notes. Under the new order of things matters are progressing rapidly, and in the single item of internal revenue stamps the bureau is nearly abreast with orders. One reason for this is found in the fact that a new Hoe press is used for taking the impressions in relief and one man can turn out 8,000 sheets in a day, whereas under former circumstances this work would require the services of twenty men during the same period. Four and two ounce tobacco stamps are the principal ones being struck off now on the new press, which has been in operation only a short time, but it is the purpose of Chief Meredith to add others to the complement of the bureau as soon as they can be manufactured.

Costa Rica Import Figures.

The total value of goods imported into Costa Rica during 1890, according to advices received by the Bureau of American Republics, was $6,615,410, divided as follows: From the United States, $2,255,138; England, $1,426,317; Germany, $1,261,798; France, $773,495; Colombia, $368,028; Central America, $218,721; Spain, $175,119; Ecuador, $94,020; Cuba, $61,534; Italy, $35,347; Jamaica, $22,259; Belgium, $13,051; Mexico, $10,586. The increase of imports over the previous year was $309,002, and the exports showed an increase of $3,008,394, due largely to the increase in the price of coffee, the exports of that product amounting to $9,196,202. Other exports were: Bananas, $622,671; hides, $85,786; cocoa, $13,267.

The Prosecution of Horner.

No authority exists for the Postoffice Department or any other branch of the government, except the Department of Justice, to interfere in the prosecution of Horner, the European bond seller, for all the Postoffice Department can do is to make representations to the Attorney-General of how the interests of the government will best be served. He can then issue instructions to the District-Attorney prosecuting the case. As far as can be learned the Postoffice Department has no intention of interfering in the matter.

Minister Roustan's Promotion.

Minister Roustan, who is pleasantly remembered in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair visit of the diplomatists, has been promoted to the rank of Ambassador, and will in future represent the French Republic at the Spanish court. His transfer to Madrid was quite as unexpected to him as it was to his American friends. He has received no notification of the name of his successor, and he says he cannot even conjecture who it may be. He expects to leave for his new post the latter part of September.

Brevities from the Capital.

It has been decided to allow the Russian Jews detained at Boston under the Immigration law to land upon the filing of a bond in the sum of $2,500 for each person that such person shall not become a public charge.

Advices from Lima, Peru, state that the remains of Francisco Pizarro, who led the conquest of Peru, were removed from a vault under the altar of the Cathedral at Lima to the chapel of the Viceroys, in the same building.

Patents issued to Chicagoans today as follows: Oswald Kutsche, dust collector; F. C. H. Strasburger, measuring can; D. E. Shelba, grain-scouring machine; Union Special Sewing Machine company, trade mark; M. G. Hubbard, car truck.

DO NOT BELIEVE MARCUS SAID IT.

Mayer's Alleged Objection to American Actors Not Credited in Chicago.

A special cable from London printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday credited Marcus Mayer with the remark that if he had his way he would wipe out all American actors and have nothing but English. Those of the Chicago managers who are at home are of opinion that Marcus Mayer never said anything of the sort, but if he did they say he has lost his head and will be glad to find it again. Mayer's confidence in American talent is shown in the fact that he is backing Fanny Davenport, and young Dickson, an American of no mean ability, has been given the leading part in Mayer's new play, "In Cog."

Loitering about some of the "resorts" on Dearborn, Madison, and Clark streets is some histrionic talent which is now in retreat. The talent is composed of those eminent gentlemen who have played the "villain" in everything from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" down to the latest melodrama. Theater-goers are familiar with these "gentlemen" on the stage, and when it is said that they have the same makeup when in retreat that characterizes them "on the boards," theater-goers need not be astonished.

Some of these "gentlemen" were disturbed in their "waits" at the "shanty" and other retreats yesterday by being shown the special cable to THE TRIBUNE above referred to.

They hammered on the tables where they sat in indignation, which caused the garçon to rush to them and mop off the tables and ask "What is it?" But as the newspaper man made no response the garçon had nothing to do but walk away, tying a knot in his apron as he went.

"'Tis preposterous in the extreme that Marcus should have so expressed himself toward we gents of the American profesh," said one of the old villains who has made many a hit at the cross-roads.

Then making caricatures in the sawdust with his cane, he continued: "Marcus never managed any business for himself until two years ago, methinks 'twere madness in him to have thus said. I know the sleek and well-fed Marcus, and 'tis me knowledge of him that causes me to say with the immortal bard whose play was recently presented in the Wildwood at Burlington Park—'give me sleek men who sleep well nights', or something to that effect—I have forgotton me lines, but you know what I mean. Out upon such talk, say I!—as that which Marcus is said to have made. He knows all of us and he knows 'twould avail him naught to arouse the American talent by opposing it. We shall await confirmation of the language, and if so be it that it should be confirmed you will hear of a storm which will strand the sleek Marcus when he shall come to our shores. Mark where I stand! See?"

And with the air of injury the talent ordered a match, the blaze of which he applied to the remnant of a cigarette.

ACCUSES YERKES OF QUIBBLING.

What a Director of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company Says.

The directors of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company are in great glee. C. L. Yerkes is the cause of it. His explanation, cabled from London, of his connection with the bond-selling scheme is regarded with satisfaction by the directors.

"The desperate straits in which Mr. Yerkes and his friends find themselves," said one of the latter, "is best shown by the quibbling which the street-car magnate has found it necessary to have recourse to. Mr. Yerkes, with an assumption of innocence that is amusing, says that he cannot imagine what all the fuss is about; that the charges of taking money not properly belonging to him could not possibly apply to him, as he had not been connected with the Gas trust for two years.

"Mr. Yerkes knows that it is the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company and not the Gas trust that is after him. The trust brings no charge against him, but we, the directors of the Gaslight and Coke company, do say that he has pocketed his share of the $7,500,000 realized on the bonds. He talks to the correspondent about not being connected with the company that brings the charges against him for two years. Well, everybody knows that he was one of the active managers of our concern until five months ago, and that he tried to hold on as a director until 1892, so as to use his influence to prevent us from taking the course now adopted by us.

"On the face of it Mr. Yerkes' explanation is a quibble that will be shattered with a few questions when we get him in the witness chair. He says, further, that if there was any stealing done it was done by the New York men. Mr. Yerkes cannot evade answering questions when the case comes into the court that will leave no doubt as to who did the stealing. His own admission in the presence of witnesses after the sale of the bonds in 1887 will be cited for him. Mr. Yerkes claims for his new company, the Economic, that being unburdened with bonds it can sell gas at a cheaper rate than our concern can because of our bonded indebtedness.

"Who is the cause of our being loaded down as we are? Why, the guiding spirit, as we shall prove out of his own mouth, was Mr. Yerkes himself, and now he taunts us with being in a position where his manipulation has placed us. By degrees the whole truth will come out, and when the end is reached a lively sensation will develop."

PENNSYLVANIA AND BLAINE.

The Latter's Popularity Being Used by Those Who Formerly Opposed Him.

Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.): Several Republican county conventions in Pennsylvania yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing Mr. Blaine as their choice for the Presidency. The language employed was highly eulogistic. The enthusiasm evoked was unmistakable. The demonstrations that occurred recall the explosive ardor with which the Kentucky Whigs always hailed the name of Henry Clay. Mr. Blaine is evidently as popular in his native State as he has been since he first became a Presidential possibility. The Keystone Commonwealth in 1891 manifestly desires his nomination in 1892 as earnestly as it wanted him nominated in 1876, in 1880, in 1884, and in 1888.

Whatever triumphs Mr. Blaine has hitherto achieved in Pennsylvania politics were won against the machine. The Camerons never liked him. Senator Quay has rarely praised him. But now conditions are reversed and Cameron and Quay join hands to inaugurate a Blaine revival in the State which, despite their hostility, open or secret, is the chief Blaine stronghold in the Union. Whether they are using the talismanic name of the Maine statesman to help them in the State canvass or they intend sincerely to labor for his nomination is problematical. There can be no question at all, however, that the shrewd and experienced politicians who dominate Pennsylvania Republicanism have hoisted the Blaine colors and formed their lines under his standard.

While the action of the Pennsylvania Republicans will give an impetus to discussion of Mr. Blaine's possible candidacy it by no means signifies that he will be nominated, or that in the event of his nomination he will accept. Much will depend on the condition of his health. More may depend on political conditions as revealed by the autumn elections of 1891. If at the beginning of the Presidential year the Republican nomination is worth striving for it will hardly go to him without a struggle. If it should be practically valueless Mr. Blaine is the last man in the country who would want it on any terms.

As to the Typewriter.

Mrs. Bibbs (suspiciously)—"I don't see how it is that typewriter girl of yours manages to dress better than I can."

Mr. Bibbs—"Why, you see, she works for a living, and you don't."—*New York Weekly.*

NEW ASSESSMENT PLAN.

THE INSTALLMENT SYSTEM INDORSED BY BANKERS AND OTHERS.

Payments for Improvements to Be Made in Five Annual Portions with Interest—The Advantages to the Public of the New Arrangement—The Law Not Thoroughly Understood—A Recently-Adopted Plan That Agreeably Surprises Taxpayers—Work of J. S. Sheahan.

Special Assessment Commissioner Sheahan says that the amount of public work going on this summer in the city is about double what has been done heretofore. He judges this to be the case from the number of special assessments ordered. That, too, arises from three causes: First, the new ordinance in reference to the construction of sewers by special assessment; second, the preparations for the World's Fair; third, the law dividing the special assessments into five yearly installments.

"I think," said Mr. Sheahan, "if the latter law was better understood that there would be much more sewer building and street paving. But I am sure the law is not understood. It enables the assessment for any improvement to be divided into five parts. One part is to be paid the year of improvement. The other parts are made payable annually, with annual interest at the end of the first, second, third, and fourth years. But the ordinance under which the improvement is to be made must stipulate that it is to be under the installment plan; otherwise the whole special assessment must be paid at once. Aldermen seem to have forgotten all about that. They ought to study the law more carefully.

"That this law is a boon to people of moderate means and will stimulate improvements is certain. Take the case of John Smith. He has a house and lot out in Lake View. He would like to have the street paved in front, but the street requires a good deal of filling and much curbing. To pay for the whole at once would strand John Smith. But it is divided into five parts, he can pay one and has a reasonable assurance that he can meet the corner payments. He does not hesitate, therefore, to sign for the paving of his street. But if his Alderman does not look out for the ordinance he may be mulcted for the whole in one year. That is why I say the Aldermen ought to post themselves.

Disadvantages of the Old Law.

"Heretofore the law did not work well because the contractor who took the installment warrants found that that paper was not negotiable. During the last session the law was amended. Under the old act there was only one date in the year from which such warrants could draw interest—viz., July 1, so that confirmation of assessment taking place subsequent to the February term would allow certificates issued for such work to draw interest only from July 1 of the following year; or as has happened, a contractor doing work that had been confirmed, say, in the February term, but not completing it until October or November, would get interest on his certificates from July 1 preceding. Further, the old bill, while it stated that interest was to be paid at 6 per cent, did not state it was to be paid annually. The amendments make the interest payable annually, and also make three days in the year for the confirmation of assessments.

"This bill, which was already noticed in THE TRIBUNE, was put through by Senator Thomas, as I understand it, it works admirably. The contractor now finds the warrants negotiable, and the man of moderate income does not object to the 6 per cent annual interest. The work of improvement is encouraged. When the law is better understood the work of improvement will go on doubly and trebly."

In order to meet the requirement of contractors the Controller has been considering the form of warrants under that bill, and the following, which was prepared by Mr. Volney Foster and was indorsed by Bankers J. J. P. Odell, L. J. Gage, F. H. Eames, John R. Walsh, Gilbert B. Shaw, W. C. D. Grannis, M. B. Hull, Charles L. Hutchinson, and J. J. Mitchell, has been adopted:

The New Vouchers.

Warrant No.. Estimate No.. Installment No..

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT VOUCHER.

CHICAGO,..... ...189..

To the Treasurer of the City of Chicago—

From the funds to be realized from the special assessment duly made by the City of Chicago, and confirmed by the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, on the..... day of....., A. D. 189.., for the purpose of improving.....in the City of Chicago, Illinois, but out of no other assessment or fund, on the.....day of..... pay to.....or order the sum of..... dollars, being the.....installment of the contract price for said work, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable annually, after the.....day of.....189.., which interest is represented by the coupons hereto annexed, numbered from one to....., inclusive.

The proceeds of the special assessment so made and confirmed are specially appropriated, set apart, and pledged by the City of Chicago for paying the cost of said improvement, and this voucher is given in payment for part of the work, labor, and materials done, performed, and furnished for said improvement.

By accepting this voucher the holder thereof expressly agrees that the City of Chicago shall and does have the right to pay the whole or any part thereof upon any interest day after the date hereof.

.....
Mayor.
.....
City Controller.

To this form is attached the certificate of the Commissioner of Public Works:

I hereby certify that ..... or order ..... entitled to the sum of ..... dollars on contract for the improvement of ..... from ..... to ..... as follows:

Total work done	$.....
Less installment	$.....
Balance	$.....
Less reserve	$.....
Amount of installment No. —,	$.....

.....
Commissioner of Public Works.

The receipt of the contractor follows the above:

In consideration of the issuing of this voucher.....bereby, for.....self....., heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, accept the same in full payment of the amount herein stated, and relinquish any and all claims or liens..... may have against the City of Chicago for the work mentioned herein, or for the payment of this voucher, except from the collection of the installment herein named.

.....
Contractor.

Succeeding the above are four interest coupons as follows:

No..... $.....

THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

From the funds to be realized from the special assessment referred to in the voucher to which this coupon is attached, but from no other assessment or fund, will pay to the holder of said special assessment voucher..... dollars, on the..... day of..... A. D. 189.., for the annual interest due on said voucher.

.....
Mayor.
.....
City Controller.

Of the form that has been in use heretofore the bankers who approved the new law say: "We regard the form at present in use by this city as objectionable by reason of the fact that it is not regular, and does not pass among investors generally without more or less inquiry, calling for explanation and comment, which is a hindrance to their ready negotiability." But of the Foster form they say: "We recommend that it be lithographed." It probably will be as soon as Controller May returns to the city. But the law which it is intended to carry into effect is already doing much good and is one of the best passed at the recent session.

FOUND THE TAX-BILLS LOWERED.

Property-Holders Agreeably Surprised by a Newly Adopted Plan.

Hundreds of tax-payers who called on County Treasurer Kern during the month of July "to settle their accounts with the State" were not a little surprised and delighted on being informed by Mr. Kern's urbane and well-informed clerks that their tax-bills were not quite so high as they had been led to believe; that there was a credit to their account, and that their public indebtedness would be reduced to that extent. Those tax-payers on inquiry found that they had to thank Mr. James Samuel Sheahan, the Special Assessment Commissioner, for the pleasant surprise.

Mr. Sheahan has now perfected a plan by which the County Treasurer will be notified each year before taxes are paid whether there is a rebate to the individual taxpayers growing out of the payment of some special assessment some time previous. Thus, if A pays $125 for paving the street in front of his property this year and it is found that it cost only $100, Mr. Sheahan ascertains that from the books of his department. He accordingly notifies the County Treasurer to place $25 to the credit of A. If A comes to pay general or other taxes on the same lot next year he will find himself credited with the $25, and has so much less taxes to pay. But if in the meantime A has disposed of his property to B, B has to pay the full amount. Mr. Kern notifies Mr. Sheahan, and Mr. Sheahan sends a notice of rebate to A. This simple plan saves a world of trouble both to the taxpayer and the Special Assessment Department.

As heretofore managed the rebate was advertised, or perhaps a postal card was sent to the taxpayer. Those who saw the advertisement or received the notice called at the Special Assessment Department, got a certificate of rebate, which had in turn to be exchanged for an order at the Controller's office, which order had to be presented at the City Treasurer's window. It was red tape to refinement. There were hundreds, thousands, who never saw the advertisement or who never got the notices. It sometimes took days for persons to get their rebates according to the red-tape system, and workingmen let it go rather than lose those days in collecting it.

All this is now changed. Of course there is nothing to prevent the collection of the rebate as soon as it is ascertained to be due, but property-owners as a rule will let the rebate lie in order to meet the next year's taxes.

"We have not one-third the number of callers for rebates this year that we had last year," said Mr. Sheahan yesterday, "and our plan is not yet fully understood. But those who have received their rebates are, of course, perfectly satisfied. As soon as we ascertain that the rebates have not been credited in the tax receipts or otherwise collected, we will duly notify the persons to whom they are due."

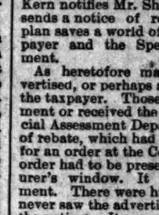
MISS HOLMES' TRIBUTE TO HER MOTHER.

Sketch of the Founder of a Southern Academy for Colored Girls.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Miss Mary E. Holmes, whose munificence and industry have been the means of starting a new seminary for colored girls in Southern Mississippi, is a woman of about 40, the only daughter of the Rev. Mead Holmes, the well-known clergyman and politician. She is a woman of unusual learning and ability, especially in the sciences, being the only lady in America who is a fellow in the Geo-

MISS MARY E. HOLMES.

logical Society of the United States, a membership attained only by reason of original investigation and discovery. Miss Holmes was born in Cleveland, O., and came west at an early age with her parents. She graduated from the Rockford Seminary and soon after accepted a position as teacher of natural science in that institu-



MARY HOLMES' SEMINARY.

tion. Seven or eight years ago she entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and three years ago graduated from that institution, taking the degree of A. M. Like her mother, who died recently, she has always been an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church and prominent in all good work connected therewith.

Miss Holmes' mother was prominently identified with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church from 1869 to her death. In 1872 she was taken ill and after that depended more and more on the daughter, who eventually attained great prominence in the work. Miss Mary has devoted her time almost exclusively to the freedmen—the Southern department of the work. She is President of the Committee on Home Missions for Illinois and now gives all her time to the work. She edits a home missionary department in the *Interior* and writes for half a dozen other religious papers. Last year, besides all her newspaper work, she wrote 10,000 letters connected with missionary work.

After her mother's death in July, 1890, Miss Mary and her father looked around to seek some monument worthy of their love. They decided on an academy for colored girls, following the bent of the daughter and the mother as well. The board offered them a choice of an academy already partially provided for in Virginia and one in Mississippi yet only in prospect. They chose the latter and Miss Mary gave a sum of money, enough to assure its erection. They have been seeking a good location for some months. A few weeks ago one was decided upon at Port Gibson, Miss., but some of the people displayed hostility to a colored school and it was decided unsafe and unwise to establish it there. It looks now as though it would go to Jackson, Miss. The institution will cost about $25,000 to erect, will accommodate 150 colored girls, and will be known as the Mary Holmes Seminary.

CHARLES W. WINDUS TURNS MORMON.

A Young Minneapolis Barber Elopes with Two Young Married Women.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—It requires a lot of moral obliquity and fool hardiness for a man to elope with a married woman, but what shall be said of a human being in pantaloons who runs away with two married women, each the mother of three children?

Precisely this has taken place at Annandale, Minn. Charles W. Windus, a barber, is the male character in the three-cornered scandal. The women are Mrs. Samuel Wells, the wife of a butcher of Annandale, and Mrs. Leander Watson, the wife of a well-to-do young farmer of Smith Lake, Wright County. Windus, who is also known as Charles W. Edwards, formerly worked in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Later he went to La Crosse and engaged at his trade. Several months ago he located at Annandale, finding employment in the most prominent barber shop in the place. He was a good-looking young fellow and stylish in his dress, and, being a man who had traveled extensively, he made an agreeable conversationalist. He was soon something of a lion among the women, but the two whose names have already been mentioned were particularly taken with the gay young fellow.

Early in July Mrs. Watson was a visitor at the home of her intimate friend, Mrs. Wells, in Annandale, and the two ladies were seen with young Windus a number of times. No attention was given this association until last week, when Windus and the two women suddenly disappeared. The two abandoned husbands consulted the County Attorney of Wright County and a warrant was issued for Windus. The Village Marshal, armed with the warrant, went to Minneapolis. He was personally acquainted with Windus and was not long in locating him. But the clever prisoner had not put up so big a job to be captured so easily. He managed to slip away from the Marshal and was soon literally "out of sight." He and the two woman with whom he had been living in true Mormon style are secreted somewhere in St. Paul. Messrs. Wells and Watson are each left with three small children. The missing women are both quite good looking, and each is about 28 years old.

These Writers Were Well Paid.

The largest sum ever paid for a single novel is said to have been $200,000 to Alphonse Dandet, for "Sappho," published in 1884. Eighty thousand dollars was received by Victor Hugo for "Les Miserables" (1862), published in ten languages. Lord Beaconsfield received $60,000 each for "Endymion" and "Lothair." George Eliot received $40,000 for "Middlemarch," and Charles Dickens $37,500 for "Edwin Drood."

NOT ALL OF ONE MIND.

ATTITUDE OF MERCHANTS TOWARD THE INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.

A Number of Those Who Have Made Elaborate Displays in the Past Decide to Make None at All This Year or Hereafter—Secretary Reynolds' Assertion Hardly Borne Out by Investigation—Some Differences of Opinion.

There is not much enthusiasm or unanimity among the Chicago merchants who make a display of their goods at the Inter-State Industrial Exposition each year on the subject of particip

HE SCORES BOTH SIDES.

JUDGE TULEY'S DECISION IN SCHWEITZER VS. KINSMAN AND GOODRICH.

The Creditors' Bill Dismissed — Reasons Given for the Decision in the Matter—James K. Sebree of the Saratoga Hotel Ordered to Pay $80 a Month for the Support of His Wife and Two Children While She Lives at the Hotel—Legal Notes and Court Record.

In deciding the creditor's bill of Julius Schweitzer against Charles Kinsman and Alphonso Goodrich Judge Tuley yesterday took occasion to score the parties on both sides.

By this proceeding complainant sought to reach money and property transferred, it is claimed, by Kinsman to Goodrich to defraud the former's creditors. In 1886 Goodrich advanced $6,000 to Kinsman, and the two, it is alleged, concocted a scheme by which Kinsman purchased $100,000 worth of goods on credit, gave judgment notes for $18,000 to Goodrich without consideration, drew out of the business $35,000, and then Goodrich levied upon the stock, which was subsequently sold for $12,000 and applied to the judgments held by Goodrich. No steps were taken towards settling with creditors.

In November, 1887, Goodrich claimed to have lost $30,000 out of his pocket while sleighriding on Michigan avenue, which, he alleged, belonged to Kinsman and L. L. Smith. This story was not believed by those interested in the fund, and by threats and great persistence Goodrich, it is said, was induced to settle with Smith for $3,500 and to furnish some $11,000 to Kinsman to enable him to settle with creditors.

Kinsman retained as his counsel Moses & Newman, who held about $20,000 of claims of creditors, which they were trying to collect. Acting under the advice of Mr. Newman, Kinsman is said to have executed releases in full to Goodrich, and then a circular was sent from the office of Moses & Newman advising creditors to sign power of attorney to enable the collection of 15 per cent on their claims and no charge would be made for fees. The law firm as attorneys in fact, it is asserted, made an assignment of each creditor's claim to their mail and correspondence clerk, Schweitzer, the complainant. Kinsman executed a judgment note for $41,400, the total amount of claims, and not being able to have the judgment satisfied Schweitzer filed this bill as trustee for some 112 creditors. As in the case of Tenney vs. Lowy the object of proceeding in this way was, it is said, to prevent a multiplication of suits and speed the proceedings in addition to saving costs.

The defense was made that the suit should have been brought by the creditors direct and not by a trustee, and this position was upheld by Judge Tuley. He said that the legal title to the claims did not pass from the creditors, and therefore complainant was not entitled to relief or any of the proceeds of this litigation. There could be no equitable title or interest without any ownership in the subject matter.

The scheme between Kinsman and Goodrich was not new, said the Judge. It was the same old plan that had been revealed to him in at least a dozen cases. It was arranged that Kinsman was to make a fraudulent failure. Goodrich was to take the assets and the money, and settle with the creditors on the best discount that could be had. At first it was hinged that a brother of Goodrich was to be appointed receiver, but opposition on the part of the Park National Bank, a bonafide judgment creditor for $4,000, prevented that move and another receiver was appointed.

A partnership was alleged between Kinsman and Goodrich, and the former swore that such was a fact. On that subject Judge Tuley says:

The surrounding circumstances point to the contrary. The only partnership between them was a partnership in rascality.

In this case there is only the right to impeach the transaction for fraud, and that belongs to the creditor and is incapable of assignment. The way in which the complainant became the nominal assignee of the claims is an objection to relief. What is to become of the assets recovered after paying the 15 per cent, and who is interested in the surplus? The whole matter suggests speculation. Kinsman swears that he has no interest, but circumstances point strongly to the contrary. The whole arrangement savors of maintenance, and will not receive the aid of a Court of Equity for the reason that it is against public policy that such combinations should be permitted. It is opposed to the best interests of society.

The bill was dismissed as to all except Kinsman without prejudice, and his creditors will now have a chance to enforce the judgment for $41,400 if they see fit.

Must Pay $80 a Month.

James K. Sebree of the Saratoga Hotel resisted a motion for alimony made on behalf of his wife, Capitola M. Sebree, before Judge Tuley yesterday. He says that his income is only $6,000 a year instead of $15,000, as claimed by his wife. Mrs. Sebree introduced a contract by which Sebree bound himself to pay $180 a month alimony in the event that she declined to live at the Saratoga Hotel, but she is putting up at that place. Under these circumstances the court made an order requiring Sebree to pay $80 a month for the support of his wife and two children and $250 to her solicitor, W. J. Hynes.

Legal Notes.

Bernhard Hulsebus, a boot and shoe dealer, No. 82 West Twelfth street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to Edward A. Filkins as assignee. His liabilities are $2,000 and his assets $6,000.

Mrs. Alvira Otto, who began divorce proceedings in the Circuit Court last week against her husband, Edward Otto, appeared before Judge Tuley yesterday and dismissed her own complaint. She said her information as to his alleged infidelity was based on rumor and neighborhood talk, and that when she found that there was no foundation for it she hastened to right a wrong she had done.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

134,474—Norman Hoag vs. James E. Farwell. Asst., $2,500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

134,475—John Spry Lumber Co. vs. Ambrose Maher and William Baldwin. Asst., $500. F. P. Pease, atty.

134,476—Louis O'Neill and Samuel H. Williams vs. John H. Bradshaw and Wayland W. Waite. Asst., $2,000. M. R. Powers, atty.

134,477—T. G. Mathers et al. vs. John Kelly. Attch., $750.01. Cratty Bros., attys.

134,478—Allen Breed et al. vs. Ludvig alias Louis Bergstrom et al. M. and H. N. Culver, solrs.

134,479—Frank M. Hoyt vs. Edward W. Noaker. Asst., $1,000. Gorton & Brown, attys.

134,480—May C. Thomson vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $15,000. Cases, Mann & Mitchell, attys.

134,481—Ida C. White vs. H. Phillippi. Asst., $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

134,482—Benjamin G. La Dusire vs. Adolphus T. La Dusire. Bill for div. M. Salomon, solr.

134,483—Irene A. Gillett vs. Philander Gillett. Asst., $600. Willard & Eldridge, attys.

134,484—Gottfried Brewing Co. vs. Adolf Blecha. Cond. of judg., $62.72. H. Barber, atty.

134,485—Julia Hanna & John W. Owen and Levi Sprague. Appl.

134,486—Metropolitan Cab Co. vs. Matt Murphy et al. Replevin, $250. F. Heisler, atty.

134,487—Bernard M. and Simon B. Cohn vs. William Spies. Asst., $4,000. E. C. Ferguson & Goodnow, attys.

134,488—Eugene M. Culver et al. vs. Robert H. McWiet. Bill. M. & H. N. Culver, solrs.

134,489—Michael Hogan vs. Abraham Harris. Bill for specific relief. Maney & Merrick, solrs.

Withheld cases—134,472—George R. Dunlap vs. Frederick Swift. Asst., $2,000. Rich & Stone, attys. (Aug. 10.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

93,946—Frank Ward vs. E. Spingold. Appl.

93,947—James Ryan vs. Timothy Ryan. Appl.

93,948—Ada Campbell vs. Samantha J. McDonald et al. Debt, $283. K. Maher, atty.

93,949—Harriet Berry vs. Olaf Lundberg. Case, $1,500. Same atty.

93,950—Kimball & Cobb Stone Co. vs. John W. Brown. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

93,951—Charlotte E. Warren vs. W. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $2,500. Same atty.

93,952—Peoria Co. vs. John O'Connor. Conf. judgt., $60.88. W. A. Doyle, atty.

93,953—Bill. Withheld for service.

93,954—Mount Hope Cemetery Ass'n of Chicago vs. Charles Keen et al. Bill. L. H. & Miller, solrs.

93,955—Edward C. Jennings vs. Emma Kern. Appl.

93,956—Mary Love vs. Wm. Love. Bill for div. G. W. Hall, solr.

93,957—R. M. Edgeworth, use of N. C. Thayer & Co., vs. Firemens Ins. Co. Appl.

93,958—Thomas Gudewicz and Johan Magnus vs. Frank Ostinski. Appl.

93,959—Emily Nelson vs. Edward Nelson. Bill for separate maintenance. O'Donnell & Coghlan, solrs.

93,960—Andrew O. Butler vs. August and Elizabeth Wendel. Bill. J. Ling, solr.

93,961—Theodore Kaiser vs. John and Barbara Steinbach. Appl.

93,962—Corper & Noekin Co. vs. Chris Krueger. Appl.

93,963—Deane Steam Pump Co. vs. Cicero Water & Gas & Electric Light Co. Asst., $2,000. N. A. Partridge, atty.

93,964—C. Frigane et al. vs. Fred Feidrit. Appl.

93,965—Harry W. Standidge vs. N. C. St. H. R. Co. Case, $5,000. H. Sibley, atty.

93,966—Adolf Hoffstein vs. Same. Case, $5,000. Same atty.

93,967—Mary Simon vs. M. Karasek. Appl.

93,968—Hattie L. Thompson vs. Duncan Thompson. Bill for div. G. F. Johnson, solr.

93,969—Jacob Kuhn vs. R. Hulsebus. Conf. judgt., $120.00. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

93,970—M. Weil vs. E. Birmingham Smelting Co. Appl.

93,971—Leopold Schlesinger and David Mayer vs. Albert J. Snell. Conf. judgt., $822.15. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

93,972—Hedwein Milk Condensing Co. vs. James H. Gilbert. Replevin, $140. Gartside & Ledingwell, attys.

93,973—John and Jake Oswald vs. Matt Heidrich. Appl.

93,974—George C. Walker vs. Isaac Blackwelder et al. Bill. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.

93,975—John H. McAvoy vs. Jeremiah N. Mulvihill et al. Asst., $600. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

Withheld cases—93,966—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. City, Homestead Washburn, J. Frank Aldrich and Robert W. McClaughry. Bill. Hamlin, Scott & Lord, solrs. (Aug. 8.)

County Court—New Suits.

Still—Sarah A. T. McLean vs. Martin Poels. Appl.

$,413—Bernhard Hulsebus to Edward A. Filkins. Assignment. Gentleman & Puppell, attys.

$,414—Geo. Linfoot vs. Perry V. Lowe. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE BERNTANO—$2,676—Geo. P. Ide et al. vs. Milton Joseph and Milton B. Joseph. By default, $1,885.85.

JUDGE DUNCAN—$2,157—Jacob Schaeffer et al. vs. Simon Bloch, Solamon and Abraham Bloch. By default, $200.—$2,000—$2,000—$1,000—N. C. St. H. R. Co. On findg., $50. Satisfied. $2,950—Adolf Stoffer-an vs. Same. Same, $50. Same.

Decree.

JUDGE TULEY—1,382—Home M. L. Ass'n. vs. Friederick; dec. sale, $2,000—Leech vs. Hubbard; final dec.

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MacCaffery vs. Dustin, on motion of appellee order taking case on call set aside, leave given to appellant to withdraw record, and to file amendment record by first day of next term, and leave to appellee to file amended record at same time if he so desired.

Cochran vs. Trustees of Schools, motion by Cochran for appeal and constitute of importance.

Durfee et al. vs. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway company; motion for appeal to Supreme Court allowed; bond of $200 to be filed within thirty days.

Wooley vs. Yarnell, motion by appellant for appeal to the Supreme Court and cross motion by appellee, with affidavits by both parties presented to the court.

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SAM JONES' ODD SAYINGS.

They Amuse a Small Audience at Prohibition Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Sam Jones, the revivalist, conducted the first of a series of meetings which will continue through this week at the National Prohibition Park on Staten Island yesterday. His first appearance drew a crowd of perhaps four or five hundred persons. He talked for over an hour, and his sermon abounded in incidents told in his comic style and striking comparisons which frequently caused laughter. Mr. Jones took as his text the words, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," etc.

"If some man puts an orange and an apple on this desk," he said, "and tells me to take my choice, if I have sense I know that he means take one and leave the other. He doesn't mean 'take both. Now, God puts Christ and purity and usefulness and heaven on one side, and the world, the flesh, and the devil on the other and says: 'Take your choice.' The great weakness of the church is that so many step right up and try to take both.

"There are two classes of Christians in this world. One man expects the Lord to do it all. He sits back and says he proposes to let the Lord do the good work for himself and the rest of mankind. The other man doesn't ask any odds of the Lord. He proposes to do it all himself. He'll tote his own skillet. As between these two classes, I have more respect for the feller that wants to do it all.

"Now, you all know what a nubbin of corn is—a little, dried-up, imperfect ear. It's an ear that grows on the stalk that shoots up where the weeds grow and the hoeing isn't done. A nubbin will grow on a patch of ground where God does all the work, or where man does all the work, but you never saw an ear of corn of decent size that it didn't take the work of both God and man to make it. A good ear needs sunshine and cultivation. The man who wants to set back in this world and let God do it all will be nothing but a nubbin—a nubbin on earth and a nubbin in heaven—a little feller. And the man who doesn't ask any odds of God, but wants to do it all himself, he'll be a nubbin, too."

Mr. Jones dwelt at considerable length on the proposition that man himself must do a good deal of the work that is to be done in preparing himself for heaven. He walked up and down the platform as he spoke, and at times his remarks met responsive amens from the listeners.

"My brother once met," he said, "an unconverted hardshell, and an unconverted hardshell is the worst form I ever found the devil in. This hardshell was asked to come to church, and he replied that he'd been listening for sixty years to hear the still small voice, and didn't hear it. 'Well,' said my brother, 'you had better get up closer to the steeple, ears. You're foolish to stand there listening for sixty years and hearing nothing.' That night he came to the revival service and came up to the anxious seat. He testified that Methodism had done more for him in ten minutes than hardshellism had in sixty years.

"Men can choose what sort of Christians they will be; you can be a first-rate Christian or a tenth-rate one. Most of you know that you can be tenth-rate Christians because you've tried it and found out that it's not only a possibility but a fact. You can do that sort of thing very comfortably, and you have more company while you're at it.

"Give me a man who says he's just been converted and has begun to have family prayers at home every day, and gives just as much as he can afford for missions and the support of the church at home, and goes to prayer-meeting every night there is one or produces a doctor's certificate that he wasn't able to be there, and that man will make a first-class Christian. Suppose, you pastors, that all here today wanted to take those members of your congregations that answered to that description and drive some day. I imagine you could go in a buggy with the entire lot. Some of you could take them all on a bicycle, and some of you wouldn't be entitled to ride yourselves.

"I've come to this conclusion deliberately, that we'll never take this country for God with the crowd we've got. We've got plenty of Methodists, and Episcopalians, and Baptists, and Catholics, but not genuine Christianity enough to carry one county for God. It's the same all over the country. I've been in forty States of the Union preaching and holding revival meetings, and I've made up my mind, after looking the situation over, that we'll never take this country for God with the ministers and the Christians we have on hand. There's the same condition in the religious world that there is in the financial world, where the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. The good are getting better and the wicked are getting worse. The only difference is, in the religious world we've no Jay Gould—that is, there's nobody who is up that high.

"Did you ever go to a ministers' meeting on Monday morning? I have. The ministers meet and they make their reports like this: 'I had a good service. I preached from such and such a text. There was a good attendance and one joined by letter.' One joined by letter! That's an admission by that minister that after fishing for nobody knows how long he only got one fish, and he had to take him off somebody else's string.

"When I see our foreign missionaries going out I often wish we had a better article to offer. I believe Hongkong is as good as Chicago and Foo-Choo as good as New York. I understand that by actual mathematics it has been shown that we send to the heathen countries 15,000 parrels of whisky to one missionary. The devil doesn't care how many missionaries you send if you send that amount of whisky along with them.

"They say that you can't catch smallpox from persons who have the varioloid. Now the trouble is we've got a varioloid kind of Christianity. It ain't catching.

"Heaven and hell are at the opposite ends of the same road. It ain't a question of whether you're in the road, but which way are you going. If you're going toward heaven it's about like going up Broadway certain times of the day. It's hard work because you meet so many people. About nine out of ten of them are coming toward you."

Mr. Jones, in conclusion, gave a temperance talk to parents. "A man with six children, as I have," he said, "can't afford to be a sinner, even if there's no God or heaven or hell. If you swear before your little children, the time will come when you'll wish you had been dead and in hell before ever you had a child. The great question today is not the tariff, nor the rule of Tammany Hall, nor free coinage, but children. I don't care how fine a house you live in in Fifth avenue or how much of New York you own, if your son comes staggering home at night or your daughter is married to a drunkard who is dragging her down, you can't have rest or peace."

She Couldn't Help It.

"The summah time agrees with me;"
He twirled a straw hat on his knee,
And prattled to a little fairy.
"I quite pwefer it, dontcher know,
Because the weathah makes it so
That we can weah what's light and airy."

The maid looked up with a glance so sly,
And said, with twinkle in her eye
Quite visible to all beholders,
"Some people the opinion share
That's just the reason why you wear
That kind of head upon your shoulders."
—*Boston Courier.*

WHERE TAMMANY RULES SUPREME.

Vice on Broadway—Hideous Shamelessness to Which the Police Are Blind and Deaf.

New York *Sun* (Dem.), Aug. 10: The notorious women of Capt. Brogan's precinct now carry on their trade in the sight of the men and women who ride on the Broadway cars. While Broadway is torn up the cars of that line, instead of turning with the street at Fourteenth street, go down University place by Washington square and through Wooster street.

Now every passenger who travels on the Broadway line must close his or her eyes as the car goes through the street, or else must be a witness to the atrocious conduct of pretty nearly the lowest creatures that live in New York. Inspector Steers has a chance to distinguish himself again. If he had been on a Broadway car with a *Sun* reporter yesterday he would have seen at 245 Wooster street a bleary-eyed woman partly dressed, with the marks of a Saturday night's debauch visible, sitting at the window. The blinds were closed, but the slats were opened, and she hissed her invitation loud enough for the men and women who were returning from church on the car to hear her. He would have seen a young girl in one corner of the car look curiously at the creature in the window. Her attention had been attracted by the hiss. He would have seen her ask her mother, who sat beside her, a question, and he would have seen a look of horror on the mother's face.

He would have seen a woman in the window of the house next door, and next, and next. In house after house on either side of the street these creatures sat and called and beckoned and insulted men and women in the presence of policemen of the Fifteenth Precinct. The only effort made to hide the sights of vice were the closed shutters; but in every house where the shutters were closed the slats were open and the women were in plain sight.

In two alleyways between the Park and Bleecker street there were women of the character of the women in the windows, and they called to passers-by who were on their way from church. The streets were filled with children. There are many respectable people living in the street in houses side by side with these dens. This weather it is impossible to keep the children off the street, and they watched and watched the women and wondered.

This was Sunday. The scenes week days are worse still, and just as many if not a great many more respectable people ride on the Broadway cars during the week. In the early morning young women pass by on their way to business down-town, in the afternoon mothers and their daughters, who are at all other times shielded from evil, or even the suggestion of it, and in the evening again the young women who earn their own living. After dark women from the windows come out on the steps of the houses or walk the street and lay hold on men who walk by, and these things are witnessed there by the men and women on their way to and from the theaters in the cars.

The police of the Fifteenth District are responsible for this condition of affairs. They could keep the streets decent if they wanted to.

Wants Bismarck Invited.

CHICAGO, July 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Much has been said of inviting royal personages to attend our Columbian Fair, but no one has ever mentioned the policy of inviting Prince Bismarck, a man who stands above royalty. I desire to propose that the officials of the Exposition, or our government itself, give him a hearty invitation as the Nation's guest. We owe far more to this man than we generally suppose. During the darkest days of the rebellion, when our national existence was trembling in the balance, when France and England were threatening intervention by force if necessary and recognizing the Southern Confederacy; when England demanded the instant release of Mason and Slidell on pain of war; when English ships were supplying the rebels with supplies of all kinds, with English money, and thus prolonging the war; it was then that Prince Bismarck stood as the friend of the Union. Would, as he said in one of his speeches in the Reichstag, he prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This is his own assertion and can be found in one of his speeches delivered within the recent years. If this be true, how far-reaching was his friendship for the Union! What would have happened if the Southern government had become permanent, and a Northwestern, and perhaps a Pacific Confederacy had been established? Would we now enjoy peace and tranquillity in our land, or would it be eternal war? These things we must consider, to form a just and true estimate of his friendship. He never purchased any Southern bonds in the time of the rebellion against the Union, but stood as our friend. Let that fact be known to every American citizen. Let it be understood that this Grand Old Man of Varzin stood for free government and was opposed to a government founded on human slavery.

Is it not just, then, that on this anniversary of the discovery of America that our government give to this man, our friend in our darkest hour, a hearty invitation to come?

X.

A Pessimist.

Weary Watkins—"Speakin' of the 'strong arm of the law,' which one is it; the right or left one?"

Hungry Higgins—"W'y, it's the one she slugs the pore man with, of course."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER—PROPELLERS Pauly, White Lake; S. Chipman, Ludington; R. C. Wentz, Manistee; schooners Dunham, Fierport; Bourgeois, Depere; Pendall, Escanaba; Hackley, Lucky; Minerva, Manistee; C. J. Magill, M. Slauson, Marinette; B. Barnes, Escanaba; A. P. Nichols, Joseph and Milton B. Joseph. By default, $1,885.85.

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The maid looked up with a glance so sly,
And said, with twinkle in her eye
Quite visible to all beholders,
"Some people the opinion share
That's just the reason why you wear
That kind of head upon your shoulders."
—*Boston Courier.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUG. 11.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses for the incorporation of the following companies:

Engineers' Society Auxiliary Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $400,000; to maintain a library and assembly rooms and publish scientific literature; incorporators, E. F. Cooley, Theodore Williams, Charles MacKitchie, and Henry Raeder.

The California Occidental Restaurant and Cafe company, at Chicago; capital stock $25,000; for a general wine, liquor, and restaurant business; incorporators, Charles Werno, Christian Meier, and T. W. Prindtville.

Gray Electric company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; for the manufacture of electrical instruments; incorporators, Elisha Gray, Frederick W. Cushing, and Leon O. McPherson.

The Bean and Gabler Brewing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; to conduct a general brewing and malting business; incorporators, Arnold Henn, Joseph Gabler, and James H. Ashby.

Co-operative company, at Orchardville; capital stock, $80,000; for general merchandising; incorporators, J. R. Warren, L. A. Majors, J. Burkett, G. J. Boyer, J. Gewandt, and G. Garrison.

The Columbian Coffee and Tea company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; for a general mercantile business; incorporators, A. E. Gilberg, William Clancy, and F. B. Pease.

Alliance Distilling company, at Peoria; capital stock, $250,000; to purchase a distillery and for feeding and dealing in cattle; incorporators, George B. Foster, Eugene F. Gibbons, and James M. Cutright.

Peoria Association, company, at Peoria; capital stock, $10,000; for dealing in grain and produce; incorporators, M. Cohn, H. Shagrin, and Charles Weyrauch.

A certificate was filed to record the increase of the capital stock of the Rockford Desk and Furniture company from $50,000 to $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Aug. 11:

Throop-st., 126 ft n of 19th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Aug. 1 (S. Burgerson to F. A. Kapsa)..... $ 3,000

Farrell-st., 250 ft s of Archer-av., w ..... 49½x115½ ft, Aug. 10 (M. Aldridge to Mary Gary)..... 2,300

Homer-st., 238 ft e of Oakley-av., s f, 21x100 ft, Aug. 3 (C. Steinbrecher to J. C. Krass)..... 5,500

Homer-st., 116 ft e of Oakley-av., s f, 21x100 ft, Aug. 3 (same to same)..... 31,300

Homer-st., 116 ft e of Oakley-av., s f, 21x100 ft, Aug. 3 (same to same)..... 5,500

Emerald-av., 233 ft e of 40th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Aug. 6 (E. R. and G. F. Childs to E. M. Belding)..... 4,000

Green-st., 189½ ft s of 36th-st., e f, 22½x100 ft, July 20 (Neill & Manuke to M. S. Tuligren)..... 1,500

Washington-st., 25½ ft e of W. 43d-st., n f, 50x125 ft, Aug. 8 (C. A. Ebert to R. Ebert)..... 2,500

Washington-st., 25½ ft e of W. 43d-st., n f, 50x125 ft, Aug. 8 (same to same)..... 2,500

Linden-av., 225 ft s of Greenwood, w f, 31x125 ft, Aug. 1 (E. O. Iverson to Hansen & Kroon)..... 1,400

Linden-av., 294 ft w of Portland-av., s f, 30x117 ft, June 1 (L. W. Yaney to C. Lehmann)..... 2,100

Grand-blvd., n of 46th-st., w f, 31x180 ft, Aug. 1 (Wilson & Parke to R. E. Gossage)..... 12,000

Oglesby-av., 289 ft n of 61st-st., w f, 24x125 ft, July 23 (Bennett & Root to H. M. Beale)..... 2,500

Hoffman-av., 115½ ft e of Elston, e f, 75x125 ft, Aug. 3 (F. C. Gehrke to E. Lund)..... 2,000

The premises No. 3429 Elmwood-place, Aug. 1 (M. M. Thompson to C. Blandow)..... 4,750

Sheffield-av., 126 ft s of Wellington, e f, 25x125 ft, Aug. 1 (J. N. Palm to A. Fredricks)..... 3,050

Wilcox-av., 75 ft e cor of W. 41st-st., n f, 24x115½ ft, July 23 (F. Butler to C. F. Buckley)..... 1,150

Wilmot-av., 66 ft s e of Armitage, n e f, 32x100 ft, July 25 (C. Steinbrecher to J. C. Krass)..... 4,500

W. 12th-st., 166 ft e of Laflin, n f, 22x120 ft, Aug. 8 (E. and P. Schalk to A. Doornbrow)..... 2,500

Same property, Aug. 8 (A. Doornbrow to A. Schalk)..... 2,800

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Same property, Aug. 8 (A. Doornbrow to A. Schalk)..... 2,800

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Seymour-av., 291 ft n of Division-st., e f, 24x126½ ft, Aug. 10 (N. A. Reson to E. Brown)..... 6,000

Lot 5 of Lot 5, Ct. Partn. n e ¼, Sec. 36, 40, 13, Aug. 5 (F. Powell to M. E. Latta)..... 4,500

84th-court, bet

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-boulevard; would prefer corner; I mean business—no agents. Address C 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—
A good equity in house with foot lot on either of the following streets: Between 35th and 55th-blvds, Michigan-av., between 51st and 40th; Dregsi-blvd, sou. of 50th; Lake or Ellis-av., sou. of 39th; East End-av., between 51st and 55th; will pay for same good improved property; West Side; clear; and assume for differences. Address C 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—HYDE PARK—SPECIAL INVESTment—A party with $3,000 to $6,000 cash for a first-class investment; will guarantee 25 per cent on the money one year; first-class security. Address C 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY—A DESIRable vacant lot between 35th and 39th-sts., east of Ellis-av. Chicago Real Estate and Investment Co., 95 Dearborn-st., corner Washington, main floor. Telephone 2955.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE LOTS, EAST fronts, on Rockwell-st., bet. Wabansia and R. R.; answer quick. Address C 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNER, 50 OR 100 FEET ON Grand-blvd. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., Tel. 1480. 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 ROOMS, convenient to city; must have modern improvements; sell cheap. Address, stating price, location, etc., J. care Palmer House.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOM COTTAGE with two to five acres of ground in a suburb; C. B. and Q., C. and N. W., or Chicago and Alton preferred. Address B 158, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$9,000 EQUITY IN BEST 28 FEET, Michigan-av.; want clear vacant; no agents; owner. Address B 141, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—$5,000 EQUITY IN MODERN HOUSE. Want local stock or bonds. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—320 ACRES SCOTT COUNTY, Iowa, timber and coal land; abstract, good title; want improved farm. 446, 167 Dearborn.

FOR EXCHANGE—BRICK STORE AND FLAT building, Blue Island-av.; pays 8 per cent net on price $9,000 clear; will assume incumbrance on larger piece of improved business property.

100x180 feet in liquor district, Cottage Grove-av. north of Washington Park. Want good flat building for equity $1,500.

Modern residence on Oakwood-blvd., near Grand-blvd., 50 ft. lot; will trade equity for $16,000 for well rented South Side residence.

1-story building, prominent corner business center, old lease pay 5 per cent on price offered, $15,000 more for renewal; will take $100,000 in well located acres, arrange balance.

One of the most prominent corners on South Side, adjoining elevated road right of way; splendid location for stores and apartments; clear; will exchange for improved business property up to $75,000 or $100,000.

Groveland-av., near 22d-st., modern brick residence, $11,000; clear; will take modern house further north and assume $5,000 to $10,000.

Prairie-av., near 30th, 9-room stone front, $16,000; suitable for gentleman's residence; want smaller place further south or flat building.

Cornell-av., north of Jackson Park, splendid modern 11-room stone-front residence; will take good vacant in South Park district for $11,500 equity.

15-room stone-front, Wabash-av., near 23d-st, $13,000 clear; want Michigan-av. vacant north of 55th-st.

Michigan-av., modern residence, spendid 3-story brown stone, east front, near 20th-st., worth $40,000; want one-half in Kenwood vacant.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—SAW, SHINGLE, AND PLANing mill, clearing over $500 monthly; also grain, fruit, and stock farms (with stock) for Chicago property. RICHES & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE AT Auburn Park; all modern; on improved street; want clear farm or merchandise. B 162, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—BUNCH OF 20 LOTS ON 63D-ST. and Englewood-av., ordinance for motor line in front of this property passed by the Council and in process of construction; will exchange for improved property worth $6,000. F. WOLFF,
Room 611, 212 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON Chicago real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES in sums from $500 to $2,000 at a reasonable discount. PORTER & VERMILYE,
1208 Chamber of Commerce,
S. E. Cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL purchase money 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. P. Tribune, 58 360-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT FAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent. VAN VLISSINGEN," Major Block

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS
126 and 128 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON GOOD REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 95 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IM proved city property in any amount
Money on hand. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE Make loans promptly at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
"VAN VLISSINGEN," Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARD, CITY BUSINESS in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT,
128 La Salle-st

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 128 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Mgood real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUDE, 60 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$10,000 ON FORTY-EIGHT LOTS IN South Chicago. Will pay 8 per cent and give 7 per cent, with release clause on any four lots on payment of $1,000. Will pay 5 per cent commission. Lots are worth $650 to $700 each. Address B K 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 AND $3,000 ON CHICAGO REAL estate worth three times amount; will pay 7 per cent interest and commission. Z 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 6 PER CENT on improved real estate on Calumet-av., near 24th; value $9,000; no commission. Address B 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN MONEY TO BUILD UPON a corner lot, frontage 97x133 feet. Address
A. WIGHT,
Room 83, 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$12,500; BRICK RESIDENCE; CITY property; 6 per cent; no commission. Address C 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON GOOD business property. Principals address C 16, Tribune office.

$7,000 TO LOAN OR WILL LOAN $9,000 AND $7,000 on good improved property; money in bank, no delay. Address M 175, Tribune office.

$300,000 $10,000 and upward, city, business and residence property. Owners only. H J 13, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE,
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved loans, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—
To make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, and the interest is stopped as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
46 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

FOR SALE—FEE OF $5,000; INTEREST, 8 quarterly in advance in gold; improvements worth $20,000, all well rented. DILLON & HAINES, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 STOCK IN MARINE TRANSportation Co. paying 10 per cent; owner has property to improve. Address C 96, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRK, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO SELL OR MAKE LOANS on life policies, endowments, or Tontines address B 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—
Savings deposits at high interest; will doubly secure by Rookery Building Loan Association stock, which can always be cashed at par. 461 Rookery.

WANTED—TO INVEST $1,000 OR SO IN A LEgitimate business, with services. Address B 133, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—CORNER LOT FOR FLAT BUILDing, near Lincoln Park; 99 years; no revaluation; will make building loan.
W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.
Tel. 1480.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION, 2 WOODLAND PARK, north of Douglas monument, 24x120 ft., fronting south on the park; best location in Chicago for first-class family flat; accessible by cable cars and Illinois Central trains; only $1,250 per year and taxes. A building to cost $30,000 will rent for $6,120 per year.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Building.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION. 1 LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OF ALL OF 24x100—Harrison-st., near Desplaines. (Tel. 2781.) 100x125—Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. crossing and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted.
J. W. HELDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—2 WOODLAND PARK (north of Douglas Monument), 50x120 ft. fronting south on the park; best location in Chicago for first-class family flat; accessible by cable cars and Illinois Central trains; only $2,500 per year and taxes. A building to cost $30,000 will rent for $6,120 per year.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Building

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUDS—IF YOUR ROOMS GET BUGGY THESE bright nights call on COMAN; he will help you out of your trouble. Same old number, 2926 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. J. A. Stocking is no longer in my employ, and no one is authorized to obtain credit or collect bills on my account.
M. C. JACOBS, Successor to Paro & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY YOU MAY WISH can be found at our office. We cannot offer you something for nothing, but will guarantee you a bargain and a square deal and the benefit of our long experience and ripe judgment. Our references are the leading business houses and the banks of Chicago. If you have any kind of a business chance to sell and want quick returns come personally and list with us. If you wish to purchase, we can offer you anything from a peanut stand to a railroad; from a lunch counter to a 400-room hotel; from a beer saloon to a brewery; from a sample-room to a distillery; from a Tolleston lot to a $200,000 stock farm. WHEELER, REIN & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

A STOCKHOLDER AND OFFICER IN AN ESTABlished company engaged in one of Chicago's standard industries will sell 4-5 of the stock at a price to net over 15 per cent on the investment; competent man can have position and salary as well; price $30,000. Address B 159, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A GOOD MAN with from $5,000 to $6,000 to take half interest in a splendid flouring-mill and grain business in full operation; profits large; fuel supplied by natural gas. Address B 21, Tribune office.

A T GOLDEN & CO.'S, TACOMA BUILDING—
Corner saloon, S. Side, stock $1,000.....$2,000
Fine restaurant, doing splendid business; dist'ct 1,000
Elegantly furnished house, walking distance... 800

A1 SALOON AND RESTAURANT, 16-BLOCK from Court-House, on account ill-health. Address C 81, Tribune office.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—$10,000 TO $50,000 wanted for the purpose of building a factory to manufacture an entirely new article which is used on every building; money invested will bring from 50 to 65 per cent. For particulars address or call on A. BEKAL, Waukegan, Ill.

CAPITAL PROCURED FOR ALL LEGITIMATE purposes; partnerships negotiated; stock companies organized, business places bought and sold. Chicago Business Exchange, 218 La Salle-st., R. 605.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS —Sash and door factory, three-story brick building, 75 feet square; thoroughly equipped with all modern machinery, including Corliss engine, electric lights, automatic sprinkler, and dry kilns on each floor, with blind lots on opposite side of street, with warehouse, barns, and sheds for storing dry stock; can be had at very reasonable figures to wind up the estate of E. P. Wilce, deceased. For further particulars call or address E. P. WILCE & CO.,
252d and Throop-sts.,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLANING MILL, SASH, door, and blind factory complete, with machinery; with 225-foot lot frontage; convenient to center of city and good railroad facilities. WM. C. DOW,
Room 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 16-ROOM house; best location on 24 Michigan-av.; everything first-class. R. H. DAKIN,
With A. Gray, 77 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE NICEST FURNISHED 12-ROOM house in the city; furniture new; lease to blot rent only $52 per month; south side; $500; worth double. R. H. DAKIN, with A. Gray, 77 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN PRINTING OFFICE; centrally located; long lease; established business; price $2,000. Address C 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE MILLINERY STORE; VERY cheap. 476 W. 12th-st.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF the principal dry-goods stores in Omaha, without question the best location in the city; suitable for clothing, hats, caps, crockery, carpets, or furniture; will rent either the entire floor or part of it. Address T 31, Bee office, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SALOON ON COTTAGE Grove-av.; fine fixtures; doing a good-paying business; landlord will give long lease to right party; will be sold at a great bargain; six-room flat above to be had if desired; pays every day; very low rent. Call Room 11, 96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTEEN-ROOM FURNISHED house on Michigan-av.; three years' lease; big bargain for responsible party. NEIBERGER, 509 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NICELY FITTED-UP FIRST FLOOR restaurant on South State-st., with long lease. Address B 141, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 100 miles from Chicago; invoice $6,000; reason for selling other business. Address B 149, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD OFFICE BUSINESS VERY cheap, at 86 La Salle-st., Room 311.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANADA PATENT. AD-dress B 115, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LUNCH ROOM AT HALF PRICE; business center. Address B K 105, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, 250-foot front, with excellent medical practice thrown in for $3,000; all clear; good town in Wisconsin. Inquire of W. J. SHERRILL, 164 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING SAMple rooms in Chicago; 3-years' lease, which covers three floors; lease is worth the price of all. WHEELER, REIN & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 22-room boarding house; best location on South Side; always full. WHEELER, REIN & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED 16-ROOM rooming house on Dearborn-av.; new furniture and long lease. WHEELER, REIN & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

GENTLEMAN (29) WITH GOOD CONNECTIONS in England, France, Belgium, and Germany desires to represent American house; undeniable references. LONDON, care P. O. Box 612, New York.

HAVING WHAT IS PRONOUNCED BY EXPERTS the only success in its line and is required in every large building, and not wishing to start a factory, would give exclusive right and territory to some iron factory with push. Address C 93, Tribune.

CONTROL LEASE AND HALF INTEREST IN restaurant and saloon, connected with large European hotel; both making money. Want partner to purchase interest of retiring partner. This is a snap. Look into it. Address B 59, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET, FIXTURES COMPLETE (ELEgant), also horse and wagon, value $1,065; must be sold; will offer regardless by 4 p. m. today; mortgage sale. 4728 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER who can invest $25,000 in a Southern corporation doing a banking business, lady acceptable for secretary or Treasurer; great opening for making big money. Call on or address LODIE, 52 Fifth-st., 10 to 4.

PATENT—WE CAN SHOW THE MOST PERFECT arrangement ever invented for window sash, check, and fastener. World's Fair, Investment Co., Room 414, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT DINING-ROOM IN NEW hotel. Address B 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS-MAN WHO can invest $10,000 or $15,000 and take charge of large business and property; owner going to Europe; city for a year; will give $30,000 security; good salary and interest on money invested. C 31, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTY TO INVEST $25,000; WILL give security for money and guarantee 10 per cent profit on investment in one year. Address C 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE HALF interest in old established business; $1,000 with services required; good opening; permanent and safe. Call or address 162 Washington-st., Room 50.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH GOOD BUSIness qualifications and influence in the finest laundry in Chicago; must invest from $3,000 to $10,000. Address, with references, C 95, Tribune office.

$100 SOAP, STOCK, OFFICE FIXTURES. D R 50, Tribune.

$275 BUYS WELL ESTABLISHED SALOON with over $300 worth of liquors on hand, if sold at once. World's Fair Investment Co., Room 414, 167 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1272.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3724 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 3071.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 78, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—158, 156, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,353.
E. Side—320 and 324 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the County Clerk, Salt Lake City, Utah, until 2 p. m. Aug. 13, 1891, for all the labor and material required in the erection of the joint City and county building for Salt Lake City and County, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot, architects, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and at the office of Proudfoot & Bird, architects, Wichita, Kansas, after July 25, 1891.

Bids will be received on the whole or any part of the work.

A certified check for 2 per cent of the bid must accompany each bid.

Bills must be sealed and indorsed "Bid for the Construction of the Joint City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory," and addressed to the Chairman of the Joint Building committee.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. GEO. M. SCOTT, Chairman.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED TO BUY ½ INTEREST IN an old established real estate firm. Address X 140, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AND GOLDEN CHANCE for right party to buy half interest in an old-established real-estate firm; need not apply unless you mean business. Address B 122, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARket; big trade; investigate. A G 92, Tribune.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—NEW CURTAIN TOP DESK, CHEAP. 916 Chicago Opera House.

WANTED—TO BUY MORRIS SCRAP CABINET, first or second hand. H. L. HOUGHTON, Box 85, Harvey, Ill.

WANTED—ONE WHITMAN'S 2-TUB GROCER'S butter refrigerator. J. W. CLARK, 5104 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MOD erate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 119 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FURS REPAIRED; SEALSKINS REMODELED; lowest prices for reliable work. J. T. SHAYNE & CO., Manfrs., 191 and 193 State-st.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 238 DEARBORN-ST., CHIcago, practices in all courts. Advice free; confidential cases a specialty.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—103 25th-st.; 2-story and basement 8-room brick; $65 per month to small family furnishing good reference. JOHN C. LONG, 18 Portland Blk.

TO RENT—$20 OAKWOOD-BLVD., MODERN 9-room residence. WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 9-ROOM HOUSE, 3004 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish and modern in every way; reduced rent. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY
NORMAN T. GASETTE & CO.,
119 Dearborn-st.
Elegant modern 14-room house on North Side, south of Chicago-av., furnished $250, unfurnished $200 a month; very fine home.
Also large list of very fine South side houses, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—
Two very desirable 9-room houses opposite Lincoln Park; in first-class condition; will rent very low.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 11-ROOM RESIDENCE on Pine-st., near Chicago-av.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—58 ST. CLAIR-ST., NEAR ONTARIO-st., 11 rooms, hardwood finish; butler st $20. Only $45 a month. JOHN W. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—
114 N. Wood, 5-room house and barn; $15.50.
1144 N. Wood, 5 r.; $12.50.
1161 W. Madison, 6-r. flats, 2d and 3d floors over store; each $12.50.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Hyde Park.

HOUSES FOR RENT—
57th-st. and Grand-blvd., 11 rooms, furnished.
42d-st. and Ellis-av., 12 rooms.
37th-st. and Ellis-av., 10 rooms.
35th-st. and Calumet-av., 10 rooms, furnished.
45th-st. and Prairie-av., 11 rooms.
44th-st. and Lake-av., 10 rooms.
41st-st. and Lake-av.
39th-st. and Calumet-av., 9 rooms.
28th-st. and Wabash-av., 12 rooms.
28th-st. and Wabash-av., 11 rooms.
40th-st. and Stanton-av., 12 rooms.
43d-st. and Elmwood-place, 8 rooms.
31st-st. and Vernon-av., 7 rooms.
48th-st. and Langley-av., 10 rooms.
41st-st. and College Grove-pl., 7 rooms.
31st-st. and Forest-av., 10 rooms.
39th-st., between Prairie and Indiana-av., 10 rooms, furnished.
36th-st. and Vincennes-av., 7 rooms.
37th-st. and Ellis-av., 10 rooms, furnished.
46th-st. and Champlain-av., 6 rooms.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.
3963 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—
Residence, No. 4215 Calumet-av.; very low; building new; 3 s. and b.; key at 4118 Calumet-av.
PAUL F. KNEFEL & CO.,
14, 162 La Salle-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—IN ENGLEWOOD—623, 625, 627, 629, Hazel-st; 631 66th-st., corner Honore, 8 rooms, furnace, laundry; all improvements; just newly papered and painted; perfect order; rent $22.50 per month. Keys 619 63d-st. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4,106.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS—
40th-st., bet. Cottage Grove and Langley, 6 and 7 rooms; $25 to $30.
42d-st. and Lake-av., 8 rooms; $35 to $37.50.
43d and Lake-av., 8 rooms, $50.
45th and Lake-av., 7 rooms; $17.50.
43d and Evans-av.; $40 to $45.
44th and Vincennes-av., 6 rooms; $25 to $28.
46th and St. Lawrence-av., 4 rooms; $18 to $20.
43d and Langley-av., 10 rooms; $40.
43d and Langley-av., 6 rooms; $25.
39th and Cottage Grove, 5 and 6 rooms; $35 to $45.
43d and Champlain; $15 to $20.
44th and Champlain, 8 rooms; $25.
47th and Champlain, 7 and 8 rooms; $35 to $40.
46th and Champlain, 8 rooms; $25.
45th and Drexel-av., 8 rooms; $25.
41st and St. Lawrence-av., 6 rooms; $25.
54th and Jackson-av., 5 rooms; $20.
39d and Indiana-av., 8 rooms; $25.
41st and Vincennes-av., 6 rooms; $45 to $50.
42d and Vincennes-av., 7 rooms; $45.
43d and Wabash-av., 7 rooms; $35 to $40.
34th and Vincennes-av., 7 rooms; $25.
34th and Calumet-av., 6 rooms; $25.
42d and Calumet-av., 6 rooms; $30.
37th and South Park-av., 7 rooms; $30.
46th-st. and Wabash, 5 rooms; $25.
39th-st. and Johnson-place, 7 rooms; $30.
Ray-st., between South Park and Calumet, 5 rooms; $25 to $30.
The above flats are all desirable and strictly first-class, and all of modern construction.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
3963 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO.,
409 Tacoma.
FLATS.
3509 Dearborn-st., 5 rooms and bath; $20.
271 35th-st., 3 rooms, bath, grates, etc.
3127 Emerald-av., 6 rooms, 2 grates, bath, etc.
2536 La Salle-st., 5 rooms, good order; $12.50.
3210 Johnson-place, 5 rooms, new, nice; $28.
2913 Ellis-av., 5 rooms, 2 bay windows; $20.
2545 Cottage Grove-av., 6 rooms, very good; $30.
2264 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, bath, etc.; $16.
The "Delaware," and "Fairhaven," 43d-st., near Grand-boulevard, 2 to 8 rooms, $16 to $35; ready Aug. 15; very desirable.

TO RENT—
In the new apartment building,
CLARE,
Cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.
Finest appointed in the city.
All finished in hardwood, with two passenger and servants' elevators, steam heat, steam hot water, janitor service, hot water, electric lights, gas ranges, window screens, refrigerators iced, laundries with patent driers, telephone, passenger call, etc., all free to tenants; 2, 5, and 7 room apartments for housekeeping, and single rooms en suite to rent; furnished or unfurnished, to first-class people only. Cafe in building.
Janitor or owner in constant attendance.
WINSTON & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—
Some very desirable flats on Ray-st., between South Park-av. and Calumet; this is a newly-constructed flat building and has all modern conveniences; the location is unsurpassed.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
2270 Archer-av.—2 choice flats of 6 rooms each; will be rented very cheap. Please examine these before renting and get prices. The flats are choice and nice.
402 The Oxford, 34-36 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS ON STANTON-AV., 6 AND 7 rooms, $20, $23 per month; furnace for each flat; hardwood finish, modern conveniences. Apply on premises; open every day. JOHN S. THOMAS, 236 Park-av.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN "THE ALLEN," ON Oakwood-blvd., near Drexel; references required.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 6 AND 7 ROOM flats, $18 and $20. Call at 509 60th-st.

TO RENT—
Some flats in one of the most desirable flat buildings on the South Side, cor. 39th-st. and Cottage Grove; these flats to be completed Sept. 1; will have all modern conveniences, steam heat, janitor, etc.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.
3963 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN THE ESSEX Building, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 24th-st.; modern conveniences; steam heat and janitor service. Inquire of C. H. CLOUGH, 2235 State-st.

TO RENT—3 FINE ROOMS AND BATH, $18. SEE janitor, 3938 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NEW AND MODERN FLAT, 7 ROOMS, on South Side. Address B 140, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE ELEgant new building, 3004-3006 Prairie-av.; steam heat, electric lights, passenger and freight elevators; hardwood finish throughout; gas ranges, refrigerators, etc.; nothing finer in the city. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 1222 INDIANA-AV.; ALL nice light rooms; gilt paper.

North Side.

TO RENT—A NICE, PLEASANT, AND WELL-lighted flat, 3 "THE OSTIA," n. w. corner Chicago-av. and N. State-st.; 6 rooms and bathroom; all conveniences; janitor in building will show flat, or apply at office. C. H. MULLIKEN, 402 The Oxford, 34 and 36 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—180 DEARBORN-AV., THIRD FLAT, 7 rooms. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. 209 WEST Adams-st. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 149 Lafin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—837 MADISON-ST., NEAR HOYNE-AV., 7 very nice 6-room flats; new paper and paint; $25. Apply W. GRAY BROWN, 736 Madison-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—43D-ST. AND CALUMET-AV., NEW 6 and 7 room flats, ready for occupancy; steam heat, gas stove, gas fixtures, screens, shades, laundry, janitor services, and all modern conveniences.
OTTO T. LANGBEIN,
Room 22, 167 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—
In Beaverne Building, 22d-st. and Wabash-av., is being changed to an European hotel and a portion of it is already furnished in a complete and elegant manner; parties desiring to rent single apartments or en suite, where they will have the best of attention, will please apply to WILSON SHUFELT,
Agent of the building.
Inspection invited. 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1406 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished both double and single rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, en suite or single, for gentlemen only; one-half block from Auditorium.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ALCOVE room, also small room, in private family; board if desired. 2947 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, 37 32d-st., opposite Groveland-av.

TO RENT—1432 MICHIGAN-AV., BEAUTIFUL double front room, without board; steam heat and elevator; also rooms suitable for clerks; best location. MRS. MARY A. BLOSS.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family; one or two gentlemen; University-place. Address C 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM, nicely furnished, separate or en suite; steam heat; private family; Calumet-av., near 24th-st.; both steam cars and cable. Address C 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with bath; privileges of kitchen. 187 Wabash-av., 6th floor. Rooms 7 and 9.

TO RENT—2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE, LARGE, cool rooms; every convenience.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK and Indiana-sts.; $2 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late Chicago club; table d'hote, 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.

West Side.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE, NEWLY FURnished, for gentleman or man and wife; also single rooms. 432 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1547 MICHIGAN-AV., STOREROOM well adapted for millinery, dressmaking, etc.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 87 DEARBORN-ST., 25 feet, with or without basement. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—QUINCY-ST. STORE, 50x18; ALSO loft, 150 Monroe-st., with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—SEPT. 1, STORE, 172 ADAMS-ST. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—CLARK, NEAR WASHINGTON-ST., 1/4 store, $100 per month; steam heat.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

West Side.

FOR RENT—
1161 W. Madison, a good store and barn; only $25; first month free to a good party.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. Tel. 1480. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE—FIRST FLOOR, ON LA Salle-st., near Court House; rent cheap. Address C 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST OFFICES IN CITY for any purpose; location, a fortune in advertising.
E. G. WIGHT & CO., 301 Inter-Ocean.

TO RENT—SMALL PRIVATE OFFICE IN CHEMical Bank Bldg., with use of reception, vault, and elephone. Room 412, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 561.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFfice; Wabash-av.; $20. D R 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE; ONE OR TWO ROOMS. C. K. BERG & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SPACE, 148-154 Monroe-st.; vaults, heat, elevators, and power; fine show-room on ground floor; room for one large concern. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fine sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 50x180; 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50x4 1 do 50x90; 1 floor, 4 x75. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4106.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from 512 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4106.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES and prices. ALLEN, 103 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 125 TO 191 WEST POLK st., near Desplaines-st., 24x124, with 1-story brick and frame building 100x130; steam power and heat will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4,106.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. Tel. 1480. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1234 WABASH-AV. (2D STORE), COMbination billiard, barber-shop, boot-

NOT ONE CENT FOR ERIN.

PURPOSE OF THE PROFITS OF THE TWO IRISH PICNICS.

A Correspondent Throws Light on the Subject—Crokinites to Raise Money for a Monument and Anti-Crokinites to Secure Funds for the Defense of the Convicted Murderers—Two Circulars Issued by Secretary P. V. Fitzpatrick.

The following communication has been received:

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As THE TRIBUNE seems to be in the dark about the Irish picnics of the 15th inst. I will cheerfully give it all the information I have on the matter.

I will say at the outset that not one cent of either proceeds will go to the cause of Ireland. The Cronin faction, who have very little influence in Chicago, will give the proceeds of its picnic to build a monument to its patron saint who lies in Calvary Cemetery. The other faction will appropriate all the profits of the Ogden Grove affair to the benefit of the heroic martyrs, Daniel Coughlin and his associates, who are patiently waiting for the Supreme Court to open the doors of their Joliet prison and give them freedom once more.

I inclose a circular issued one year ago by the Secretary of the Coughlin defense fund. It was reissued last January with the inclosed circular. Copies were sent all over the United States to the faithful, but very few responses were received. I have no love for either faction, because neither will ever benefit poor old Ireland. I may say in conclusion that the Treasurer of the defense fund is a great hater of Mr. Parnell.

A HATER OF FACTIONS.

The following circulars which were inclosed in the above are self-explanatory:

The First Circular.

The People vs. Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Martin Bourk.—New Trial Fund, Treasurer's office, 154 Twenty-second street.—Dear Sir: In the early part of this year I sent out a circular letter containing the following:

"The demand on me for money to cover expenses in the above case compels me to apply to you for funds. If you can render any assistance, do so at the earliest possible moment.

"It is utterly impossible to carry the case to the Supreme Court without means to pay the expenses attached to such proceedings; and, I assure you, it takes a lot of money to do it."

The responses to which have been meager. I am, therefore, forced to send out this in the hope of being more successful. Whatever trace of doubt that may have existed in the minds of the persons to whom the letters were sent as to my authority to act in a charitable case cannot, I think, longer remain after this lapse of time. I therefore urge you to make every effort possible to render such aid as will materially advance the case. Those who have received books of subscriptions are asked to return same, and remittances to this office direct, to save time.

The following is an estimate of the present needs of the case, to get it before the Judges of the Supreme Court, as given by the attorneys, who appear to be sanguine of success:

Attorneys, preparing brief, etc.	$7,000
Printing the same	500
Dictation and stenographer's work	350
Criminal Court Clerk, comparing record	200
Due stenographer for work done	1,579
Total	$9,629

Besides an old indebtedness due since the earlier trials of $12,500.

At this writing (Aug. 11), I have on hand $495 to meet the above.

Please read to our friends, and let me hear from you at once. Sincerely yours for your friend,

P. V. FITZPATRICK.

The Second Circular.

The second circular reads as follows:

CHICAGO, Jan. —, 1891.—The People vs. Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Martin Bourk.—New Trial Fund, Treasurer's Office, No. 154 Twenty-second street.—Dear Sir: I beg to again call your attention to the inclosed circular sent out by me last August, the responses to which have not been as numerous nor as large in amounts as was hoped for. I am, therefore, reluctantly forced to again call your attention to the above case, and urge upon you that no funds may be induced to aid the "New Trial Fund."

The hearing before the Supreme Court takes place the first Tuesday in March, and the attorneys tell me they are sanguine of success.

I am also informed that the appeals of the case paid for the year 1890 as early as possible. The heavy work of preparing the case below over, it is right that the bills should be paid. Sincerely your friend,

P. V. FITZPATRICK.

P. S.—Thanks are due to those who have *promptly* and liberally contributed already, on this circular.

The circulars do not explain, nor does the correspondent except by implication, that it has been decided to turn over the proceeds of the Ogden Grove fund for the "new trial fund. But as he evidently belongs to the "inner circle" his declaration may be taken as sufficient. His letter and the circulars will in any event be a revelation to the general public.

FOSTER SHOULD DECLARE HIMSELF.

The Treasury Urged to Sell Bonds for Gold.

New York *Post:* It should be added that the maturing 4½'s per cent bonds are due the 1st of September, and that there are about $20,000,000 of coupon bonds still to be accounted for. The holders of that amount have not yet signified their wish to be extended at 2 per cent. There are good reasons to believe that most of these bonds will be presented for payment. One reason for thinking so is that the money can be used at better rates than 2 per cent. Another reason is that if the holders take their pay now, they will get it in gold, whereas it is just possible that they may get it in silver if they wait. If twenty millions should be called for on the 1st of September, the Secretary's gold balance would perhaps be cut down to the $100,000,000 constituting the greenback-redemption fund. Anticipating this approach to the $100,000,000 fund, the Philadelphia *Press* of this morning has an editorial article urging Secretary Foster to make a declaration beforehand that he will sell bonds to recoup his gold reserve if necessary. Its article derives considerable weight from its semi-official relations to the Administration. We accordingly quote its concluding paragraphs:

Secretary Foster cannot help the money market by selling bonds as his predecessors did. He can aid it by removing this doubt. The ebbing gold of the Treasury, its departing greenbacks, and its increasing silver all unite to create the doubt which depresses, not Wall street alone, but our entire system of commercial credits. Gold payments in their last resort rest on the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for gold to maintain the resumption of specie payments on a gold basis. No Secretary of the Treasury has had to exercise this great power since Secretary Sherman used it to accumulate the gold reserve of the Treasury. This gold reserve is now as low as it was then, and the currency it supports is twice as large. The condition of this reserve has caused doubts which oppress banking, business, and trade.

Has not the time come for Secretary Foster to test his power in this regard, and, if it is decided that he possesses it, let it be clearly and unmistakably known that this power will be unhesitatingly used if the net gold in the Treasury approaches the reserve of $100,000,000 dedicated to resumption? If Secretary Foster were to make this declaration, in language which could not be misunderstood, there is never would be any necessity for using this power. If he delays it until doubt grows to disaster, and failure succeeds failure—if he waits until gold is at a premium not on futures, but on current loans—the full exercise of this power and the purchase of gold by the $10,000,000 will be needed to stem a panic and to prevent catastrophe.

Foreign exchange is just now balancing near the point which invites gold imports. A decided declaration from Secretary Foster on the stability of gold payments might easily set this golden tide in motion across the Atlantic. To him that hath shall be given. Nowhere does gold flow more certainly than where all contracts are indubitably payable in gold at will.

"Volted to Death by Law."

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE appeared an editorial on the word "volted," to be used instead of the word electrocution.

The use of the word electrocution is manifestly absurd—meaning, literally, "following electricity." Your suggestion of the word "volt" is good, but to my mind falls short, as a person might be volted any number of times without being killed, or he might be volted to death by accident or otherwise—as indeed was reported of a case in THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago. What is required is a euphonious word containing three essential ideas: First, "legally"; second, "volted"; third, "to death."

To possess such meaning, and nothing else a new word must either be coined and given it outright, or derived from other words already possessing it. As a derived word is preferable to a new one, for the reason that its universal acceptance is more easily attained, one naturally looks in that direction for relief. If we take the Latin "lex" (law), THE TRIBUNE'S "volt," and the word "kill," we can obtain the combinations. Dropping "x" in "lex" and inserting the syllable "ti" for euphony, we have "lexitikilled," or, by transposition, "killevolted." In either case we can easily get the meaning—volted to death by law. Matters, however, might be simplified by assuming that "to volt by law" should always mean "to volt to death by law," when we could get along with "levolted," which, perhaps, might be more acceptable. W. W. GREGG.

The Most Curious Book in the World.

A book belonging to the family of the Prince de Ligne, now in France, is said to be the most curious book in the world, because it is neither written nor printed. The letters of the text are cut out of each folio upon the finest vellum; and, being interleaved with blue paper, it is as easily read as print. The labor bestowed upon it was excessive. Rodolph II. of Germany offered for it in 1640 11,000 ducats, probably equal to $60,000 at this day. A remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure is that it bears the royal arms of England; but it cannot be traced as have ever been in that country.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. W. JONES & CO.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, AND INVESTMENTS,

84-86 La Salle Street.

20 ACRES

BIGGEST BARGAIN OFFERED THIS SEASON.

Already Subdivided and Abstract to Each Lot.

From 81st-st. to 83d-st.

AND

Woodland-av. to Nutt-av.

NEAR JACKSON PARK.

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

FOR PARTICULARS CALL AT ONCE.

Notice of Sale of County Funding Bonds.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 11.	*Aug. 4.*
New York	$102,412,777	$114,363,027
Boston	13,755,795	15,128,643
Chicago	11,846,924	13,722,635
Philadelphia	9,529,012	11,240,700
St. Louis	4,627,133	3,899,411
Baltimore	2,633,234	3,599,975
New Orleans	1,040,781	1,037,245

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c discount; Boston, 20@25c discount; St. Louis, 50@75c discount.

The country demand for money is not so large as the local banks have been counting on, but the mercantile and Board of Trade demand is fairly good, and rates are still held firm at 6 per cent. The recent advance in local securities and the growing speculation in them are developing a rather better inquiry for funds by local brokers and their clients. Bankers generally are well satisfied with the situation, and do not anticipate any break in money rates before the end of the year at least. In New York call money is still a drag at 1½ to 2 per cent, while time money is rather difficult to get at any rate. It has frequently been stated that the reason why time money is difficult to borrow is because of the fear of free silver coinage, which, it is held, would result ultimately in the exchange of American gold for European silver. Mr. Morton and other advocates of bimetallism in Europe, says he does "not believe that if this country should adopt free coinage the great stocks of silver in Europe would be sent here to be exchanged for gold. Twelve years ago the foes of silver declared that the coinage under the Bland bill would drive gold to Europe, but nothing of this sort has occurred." He adds: "I do not think that an offer of 129 cents per ounce for silver would bring bullion to the mint from Europe. There is no silver bullion there to speak of, and coined silver is already legal tender at a ratio equivalent to a higher price. The French Government, as early as December, 1889, refused an offer of 133 cents in gold per ounce for $60,000,000 of its 5 franc pieces. Why should France wish to sell silver to this country at 129 cents?"

Foreign exchange opened dull and weak, but later advanced slightly and closed rather firm. Following are the latest quotations:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	484	486
Actual	483¾	485¼
Documentary	482¾	484¼

The local stock market developed a small-sized boom yesterday and the volume of trading was by far the largest in several weeks. One reason for the renewed activity was the return of quite a number of local brokers who have been away on vacations. These brokers have come back bulls and were buyers of stocks. There was also a better feeling in regard to the future of the money market. The belief now seems to be that interior money is about to move this fall. The North Side sold up to 167½ on rumors of a possible increase in its dividend rate. West Side was also strong, advancing to 124. Street's Stable Car sold at 90¼ and City Railway at 210. Following is a list of the sales:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

200	N C St R R Co	165	
50	do	166	
75	do	165¾	
50	do	166	
5	do cash	167	
100	do b 30	167½	
50	do	167¾	
100	do b 5	167½	
10	do b 10	167¾	
200	W C St R R	124¼	
100	do	123¾	

SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

	B C & C O & I Co	67	
30	Street's S C Co	124¾	
50	W Chi St R R Co	123¾	
25	do	124	
200	W Chi. S. R. R. Co.	123¼	
10	do	124	
100	do b 30	123¾	
100	do b 60	124	
50	do	123¾	
100	do b 30	124	
100	do b 5	123¾	
100	do b 30	124	
50	do	123¾	
100	do b 5	124	
50	do